

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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AAPSO STATEMENT CONDEMNS 'INTRIGUES' AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

LD041752 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Nicosia, April 4, TASS--The situation in southwest Asia in connection with the threat to peace in that area and the continued tension in relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Pakistan was studied on Thursday at a meeting of the Standing Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidary Organisation (AAPSO).

Under the pretext of "protecting Islam" the United States' imperialism is trying to destabilise the situation in that region, using for this purpose reactionary feudal elements that commit crimes on a mass scale against the peaceful Afghan population, says a statement adopted after the meeting. The AAPSO notes with deep concern that the external threat to Afghanistan's sovereignty remains and that attempts to liquidate the gains of the April revolution are continuing. The statement sharply condemns the continuing intrigues by forces of imperialism and reaction against Democratic Afghanistan which inflict damage to its economy and threaten the security of civilians in the country's border areas.

Emphatically coming out for a normalisation of relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Pakistan the AAPSO expresses full solidarity with the Afghan leadership's policy of establishing goodneighbourly ties with the Pakistani people. In this connection the AAPSO Standing Secretariat expresses readiness to take the necessary steps to send to the region's countries a representative delegation with the aim of making a contribution to the establishment of friendly relations between countries of south-west Asia. The AAPSO calls on the region's peoples to expand cooperation and strengthen unity in the struggle against imperialism's dangerous plans, for peace and security.

SOVIET PEACE COUNCIL AIDE OUTLINES WPC ASIA WEEK PLANS

LD050940 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 5, TASS--The Soviet people believe that during the International Asia's Week the claims of the U.S. administration to the right to military interference in internal affairs of states in the Persian Gulf area will be resolutely rebuffed. The world public is to declare for immediate withdrawal of U.S. warships out of the waters of the area, for banning military bases in the Indian Ocean zone," said Anatoliy Ananyev, the deputy chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee. He gave an interview to a TASS correspondent in connection with the opening today of Asia's Week proclaimed by the World Peace Council. The Soviet public intends to take a most active part in this campaign, writer Ananyev said. The unprecedented concentration of the United States Armed Forces in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area constitutes a serious threat to sovereignty of peoples, to the cause of peace and security in the world. A meeting of the Moscow public will be the main event of the week in the USSR. A large youth meeting will be held at Moscow's Peoples' Friendship University where students from many Asian, African and Latin American countries study. Meeting will also be held in Soviet Central Asian republics--in Turkmenia and Uzbekistan, as well as in Kazakhstan.

"The World Peace Council hopes that the coming week will be held in the same spirit as the conference for peace and security in Asia that was held late in March in Delhi," said A. Ananyev who headed the Soviet delegation at that international forum. He said representatives of public of 66 countries then stressed that the hostile campaign of slander unleashed by imperialism against Afghanistan follows the aim of intimidating countries of the region that conduct independent and progressive policy.

Anatoliy Ananyev expressed the confidence that Asia's Week, just as the conference in Delhi set the beginning to a broad campaign of condemning the actions of the U.S. administration in the Persian Gulf region. He said there is no doubt this campaign will be assuming an ever larger scope with every day.

ZORIN DISCUSSES UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION SESSION

LD042304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] At the microphone is the USSR's representative to the UN Commission on Human Rights, V.A. Zorin:

The 36th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights has been in session this year from 3 February to 14 March in Geneva. The United States and some of its Western partners tried to direct the work of the session to serve their own convenience and to involve it in their own policy aimed at undermining the policy of detente, which scored remarkable successes in the 1970's as a result of the struggle for the consolidation of peace waged by the USSR, the other socialist countries and all peace-loving forces.

Comrade Brezhnev, speaking in his election speech on 22 February 1980, said: "The more the possibilities for imperialism to dominate other countries and nations are reduced, the fiercer the reaction of its most aggressive and short-sighted representatives becomes." In its aggressive counterattack, imperialism makes considerable use of psychological warfare against socialist and developing countries under the false slogan of the defense of human rights.

The Geneva session of the UN Human Rights Commission took place at a time when that false campaign was meeting with ignominious failure. Broad public circles throughout the world reject with ever-growing vigor Washington's claims of being in a position to give lessons to other countries and nations as to the manner in which they should approach the issue of human rights. However, it is precisely the United States that has failed to take the most elementary steps in this field: The United States has not yet ratified the basic international pacts concerning human rights, such as the pact on civil and political rights; the pact on economic, social and cultural rights and others; and has not assumed relevant international obligations.

In an attempt to distract attention from the changes Washington has made in its foreign policy in the direction of aggression, an increase in the arms race and dangerous ventures in the area of the Persian Gulf and the Near East, the U.S. delegation and the delegations of other Western countries, with the cooperation of the delegations of certain Islamic countries, tried to use the debate on the issue of the right to self-determination for the purpose of airing their fabrications concerning the so-called Afghan issue. They distorted the real development of events and the situation in Afghanistan and levelled mendacious charges at the USSR, which, at the request of the Government of Afghanistan, rendered that country assistance in repulsing an outside aggression.

In the course of a heated debate it became clear that the attempt to foist a debate on that issue upon the commission constituted direct interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state and amounted to a gross violation of the UN Charter.

The attempt to foist decisions on the commission regarding the Afghan issue--and also later the Kampuchean issue--which contradict the interests of peace, security and the development of good-neighborly relations among the countries of Asia, was clearly intended to aggravate international relations further and to undermine the policy of detente.

However, it was clearly noted during the meetings that although paper can patiently bear anything, life is less long-suffering and will reject erroneous and dangerous decisions because peoples desire peace and international cooperation and are against confrontation and the aggressive actions of imperialism.

At the 36th session of the UN Human Rights Commission, following the initiative of the Soviet delegation, the question of wide-spread and flagrant violations of human rights in Northern Ireland by the Government of Great Britain was raised for the first time. More than 2,000 killed, over 22,000 injured as well as tens of thousands arrested--these are the consequences of the operations aimed at the maintenance of public order which have been carried out by London in Ulster for the last 10 years. The British representative was unable to say anything on this urgent question of flagrant and wide-spread violations in such a major capitalist country as Great Britain, which presents itself as a model of Western democracy. The question of the situation in Ulster has caused much anxiety in the commission. Along with the question of flagrant and wide-spread violations of human rights in other countries, it will also be debated by the UN Human Rights Commission in the future.

At this session the delegations of various countries and several international organizations raised numerous facts of flagrant and wide-spread violations of human rights in the United States itself.

UN COMMISSION FOR ASIA, PACIFIC SESSION ENDS

ID041405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Kalinin dispatch: "On the Threshold of the Decade"]

[Text] Bangkok, 29 March--The 36th Session of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has ended here. Representatives of about 40 countries and a number of international organizations discussed problems of vital significance for the world's most populous region.

Attempts to use the session's platform for unseemly political purposes and to impose a discussion of the so-called questions of Afghanistan and Kampuchea failed.

In their speeches the speakers did not limit themselves to noting that economic troubles, currency chaos, protectionism, inflation, unemployment and poverty have not only not been eliminated but have been intensified. The culprit in the aggravation of the region's socioeconomic problems was named--imperialism.

The developing countries reaffirmed their determination to achieve the establishment of a new international economic order. The socialist states are fully on their side in this struggle.

The documents adopted by the session give a realistic assessment of the socioeconomic situation in the region and on the whole advance constructive proposals for the forthcoming decade. The main document--on regional strategy for the eighties--will be contribution to the international development strategy which will be adopted by the UN General Assembly. The document notes that peace, detente and disarmament are essential conditions for the region's successful development.

The speeches of many delegates and the resolutions adopted noted that the further intensification and expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation among ESCAP members will serve to strengthen peace and security in the region.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST IRAN

'Punitive Steps Expected'

LD071221 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Washington, April 7, TASS--The United States is mounting a campaign of threats against Iran. As was stated by a White House official, President J. Carter is expected to announce "within 24 hours" introduction of punitive steps against Iran. According to the newspaper New York TIMES, these sanctions will include full embargo on trade with Iran. As was reported by the CBS television company, the President is expected to take the decision on expulsion of all Iranian diplomats from the United States and will also close down the Iranian Embassy in Washington and a number of consulates in different American cities.

Judging by press reports, the White House is again considering the question of establishing a naval blockade of Iran. According to the NBC television company, this step will possibly follow later.

An ABC correspondent at the White House reports that full severance of diplomatic relations with Iran might be added to U.S. economic and political sanctions against Iran, and emphasized that officials do not rule out a possibility of using "military force" in the future.

As is reported by the UPI, officials say that these sanctions will be stricter than planned before. The newspaper Washington POST, specifically, points out that sanctions against Iran are being embittered. The AP points out in this connection that governmental foreign-policy experts with the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at the head held special meetings on the Iranian issue at the Department of State and the White House on Saturday and Sunday.

It is also expected here that after announcing the introduction of anti-Iranian measures Washington is to launch a campaign of pressure upon its Western allies to make them back these sanctions and break off diplomatic relations with Iran.

U.S. Breaks Diplomatic Relations

LD072349 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2330 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Washington, 7 April, TASS--President J. Carter has announced breaking U.S. diplomatic relations with Iran. Speaking at the White House he also announced that the United States is breaking off trade relations with Iran.

The White House adopted these punitive measures with the aim of "punishing" Iran for holding employees of the American Embassy in Tehran suspected of spying.

J. Carter threatened that if these actions do not yield "swift results" then the United States will take "additional measures" against Iran.

'Sharply Intensifying Pressure'

LD080813 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Washington, April 8, TASS--The United States has sharply intensified pressure on Iran, pressing for a "settlement" of the American-Iranian conflict on American terms. On Monday, President Carter announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Iran. He declared that Iran's Embassy and consulates in the United States must be immediately closed and that their staffs were to be deported from the United States within 36 hours.

The President also reported that the United States secretary of the treasury had been instructed immediately to put into operation an embargo on the export of all American goods to Iran. It is being said in United Nations circles that such a step contradicts the resolution of the United Nations Security Council of January 13th this year, which opposed the introduction of economic sanctions against Iran.

President Carter ordered a revision of Iranian assets, "frozen" in the United States, which, in the opinion of observers, is a first step towards the expropriation of the Iranian resources in American banks. According to the White House, they amount to no less than 8,000 million dollars.

The secretary of state and the attorney general had been instructed immediately to cancel all visas issued to Iranian citizens for entry into the United States.

Carter voiced direct threats against Iran, declaring that if the announced steps do not lead to the rapid release of the hostages, the United States would take other actions. An official administration spokesman told correspondents that the United States administration did not exclude the possibility of using military force against Iran. It will be recalled that the United States concentrated off the shores of Iran the biggest armada in peace time, carrying assault aircraft and also large landing units and marines.

In his statement the President did not mention the main cause of the crisis in American-Iranian relations--the continuing harbouring off the shah and Washington's refusal to hand the former monarch and the wealth he had plundered to the Iranian people.

New Military Steps

LD080936 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Washington, April 8, TASS--The United States is preparing to send another seven ships to south west Asia, loaded with military supplies to back up the United States' Armed Forces already in that region. This was reported on Monday by the United States Defence Secretary Harold Brown in a speech prepared for delivery to the Los Angeles World Affairs Council. Brown clarified that these ships would be stationed in the Arabian Sea near the American fleet in that region. According to Brown, this is being done to enable the United States to respond rapidly to the crisis in that region.

This statement, made by the United States defense secretary at a time when the Washington administration is intensifying threats against Iran, shows that the United States goes on preparing military steps against that country.

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF U.S.-IRANIAN RELATIONS 'IMPOSSIBLE'

LD071244 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Athens, April 7, TASS--A group of senators--members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, late last week visited the U.S. task force in the Arabian Sea area, which is to exert pressure upon Iran. Speaking to journalists here on Sunday, the senators reported that the ships were in a high state of readiness, and praised in every way the "morale" of the American seamen. The aim of the visit, said Joseph Biden, Democratic senator from the State of Delaware, was to assure the seamen that their stay in the region is appraised highly in Washington. From Joseph Biden's words it is clear that it has been brought home to the officers and men that a peaceful settlement of American-Iranian relations is impossible. Republican Senator from Tennessee Howard Baker said that the pilots of the planes, based on the American aircraft-carrier Coral Sea, are in a hurry to strike selective bomb blows on the territory of Iran, specifically, on oil deposits or hydro-electric power stations. The trip of the American senators and their revelations show that the Washington administration not only resorts to the threat of force but can at any moment undertake military actions against Iran and other countries of the region.

TIMES ARTICLE ON SOVIET THREAT TO IRAN SCORED

LD071802 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Yuriy Romantsov report]

[Text] New York, April 7, TASS--American provocateur scribblers who have quite an experience in inventing anti-Soviet lampoons have produced yet another fraud. This is an item that appeared in the April 6 issue of the newspaper New York TIMES. In the item it is alleged that the Soviet Union seeks to surround Iran with such a military might that would compel it to become dependent on Moscow, and that for the purpose the USSR allegedly builds up its ground and air forces in Azerbaijan and Turkmenia, and also in Afghanistan. By materializing this plan, it is alleged, it will be able to dominate Iran at a distance, having simultaneously a sufficient might to seize oil fields and Tehran.

In short, this is once again the hackneyed thesis of "a Soviet threat" to Iran, which is being assiduously spread by the American propaganda now that the United States is vigorously engaged in the build-up of military preparations in direct proximity of that country. This time, as it is clear from the item, the thesis was put into play in order to divert the attention of Iran from Washington's aggressive designs against it.

Seemingly, being not sure that this phrase mongering will intimidate the Iranians and make them once again--as it happened at the time of the shah's rule--to fall into the U.S. arms, the newspaper, to make the warning sound stronger, talks profusely also about "designs of the Russians" among Baluchi tribes which are known to inhabit areas in Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan. What is to be found out is who inspired the publication of such an impudent anti-Soviet nonsense in the newspaper, which boasts of its "impartiality". The New York TIMES makes no secret of that, pointing out that it got its so-to-say "information" from military and political "experts", including those who are directly linked with the American administration.

This is who needed all this unseemly venture.

III. 8 Apr 80

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES & CANADA

'WIDENING SCOPE OF AGGRESSION AGAINST AFGHANISTAN' BY U.S.

LD071922 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] New York, April 7, TASS--Ever more facts showing that the United States is widening the scope of aggression against Afghanistan, is arming mercenaries that invaded Afghanistan's territory are coming to light. The New York TIMES magazine published an article from which it follows that U.S. aid to mercenaries, the fact that the administration's official representatives tried to deny at one time, is being provided with the sanction of President Carter himself. The magazine writes that after the Carter administration adopted the decision to step up considerably the arms deliveries to gangs of mercenaries, a secret meeting to discuss this matter was convened in Washington on January 9. A number of senators on whose support the White House counted were invited to the meeting. Among them were chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Birch Bayh, as well as Barry Goldwater and Joseph Biden who are notorious for their anticommunist views. Deputy Director of the CIA Frank Carlucci spoke at the meeting to set out the plan of widening arms deliveries to mercenaries. The White House entrusted to F. Carlucci a "delicate" mission of arming the gangs. This plan envisaged a considerable increase of deliveries that included consignments of submachine guns and anti-tank mounts and even "ground-to-air" missiles. The New York TIMES magazine pointed out that the legislators who had been present at the meeting had no objections to the new programme. The day after the meeting, F. Carlucci reported to the White House on the results of the discussion. President Carter signed immediately the presidential decree after which the implementation of the programme was started, the magazine writes.

U.S. CLAIM OF USSR USE OF TOXIC GAS PROVED FALSE

LD080940 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Washington, April 8, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levechenko reports: The uproar inspired by the Carter administration around an alleged use of "toxic gases" in Afghanistan by the Soviet Union is an absolutely unfounded provocative falsehood. The U.S. press itself had had to admit this obvious fact now.

As the UPI news agency states with reference to "informed sources" and the administration's experts, the United States has no reliable information which would make it possible to draw a conclusion as to the use of toxic gases by the Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan. The news agency quotes an unnamed U.S. "official" as saying that all reports on that score are second or third hand. The UPI writes that, according to other government officials, the United States has no conclusive evidence on that score. The news agency states that therefore despite claims by some U.S. administration officials, experts are doubtful that the Soviet Union is really using lethal nerve gas in Afghanistan.

The UPI makes no secret what the U.S. administration needed the deliberately false allegations for. "U.S. high officials continue to draw attention to Soviet use of incapacitating agents in their efforts to paint a black picture" of the role of the Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan.

The administration's "propaganda devices" pursue also another, which more ominous aim: to conceal from the attention of the public the facts of delivery of toxic gases by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to Afghan counterrevolutionaries for "testing" their effect on people in a "combat situation."

TOLKUNOV SCORES EASING OF 'ALREADY SLACK CONTROL' OVER CIA

LD041551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 80 p 6 LD

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Indulgence for the CIA"]

[Text] New York, March--"We must lift unjustified restrictions on the collection of the intelligence information and strengthen monitoring of its accuracy. Effective intelligence is vitally important for our security."

When the U.S. President uttered those words as he was delivering the State of the Union Message to Congress, the hall erupted in applause. And the television cameramen trained their lenses on an elderly, gray-haired man who was accepting the congratulations of the politicians and officials setting next to him. CIA Director Stansfield Turner had something to be cheerful about. He knew better than anyone that there was a lot behind the President's words. The following day the Washington POST writes: "The troubled times are over for the CIA, and great opportunities are opening up for new secret operations."

In 1977, when Turner became director of the CIA, he inherited an uneasy and compromised legacy. Under public pressure Congress had been forced, despite everything, to disturb the hornets' nest in Langley.

As a result of many months of investigations it had been incontrovertibly proved that the CIA had taken a direct or indirect part in preparations for the physical extermination of foreign politicians--Fidel Castro, Patrice Lumumba, Rene Schneider, chief of the Chilean Armed Forces General Staff--and also two puppets who had become an inconvenience to their Washington masters, the South Vietnamese dictator Ngo Dinh Diem and the Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo. A corner of the veil covering other crimes by the American intelligence service was lifted (incidentally, the veil was immediately closed firmly once again): Crimes such as the plot against the Popular Unity government in Chile and the murder of Salvador Allende, the barbarous experiments on people with the aim of turning them into obedient robot killers, the many cases of bribery, forgery and blackmail.

"The CIA's dirty linen that has been dragged out into the open is virtually blotting out the whole sky," the New York TIMES magazine wrote sarcastically. And J. Carter exploited this "linen" in his election march to Washington, publicly declaring that, if he became president, his administration, unlike the Republicans' would be accountable to the people and that that kind of secret operation would of course be halted.

Having become master of the White House, at the beginning of 1978 J. Carter ordered that the intelligence department be reorganized. Turner was instructed to clean the Augean stables of Langley: Many "veterans" were forced to resign. The agency began intensively devising modernized espionage methods which, the press reported, ruled out excesses and on the other hand matched up to the demands of so-called analytical skill.

And although right from the start all this was just camouflage in an attempt to conceal the old methods of subversive operations practiced over the years, even these cosmetic measures caused resentment among those at the helm of power in Washington. The first to express this, the press here reports, was none other than the President's National Security Assistant Z. Brzezinski.

The revolutionary changes in Iran and Afghanistan were a longed-for pretext for those who dreamed of completely untying the CIA's hands, lightly bound by the fine threads of legislative procedure. [paragraph continues]

It is perfectly obvious that the events in those countries are certainly not the reason but merely the pretext for the White House's final issuance of an indulgence to the CIA and for the U.S. administration's recent actions aimed at wrecking the relaxation of international tension, souring Soviet-American relations and strengthening the policeman's fist of American imperialism.

Carrying out their social orders, U.S. propaganda and mass media are now trying strenuously to rehabilitate Langley for its past sins. Appeals are being made in the press and on television screens for the CIA to be strengthened and given greater autonomy in its activity.

By an irony of fate the White House is now making Congress review the measures to control intelligence activity adopted back under the Republican administration. It is primarily a question of the Hughes-Ryan amendment to the law on foreign aid, which compels the CIA to notify a number of congressional committees of planned secret operations, which can be mounted only with the President's sanction. Reflecting a wave of indignation by slightly renovating the intelligence agency's facade, the President, although he promised to end secret dirty operations, has essentially abandoned this particular election promise.

Was it ever fulfilled at all?

Turner's recent statement in Congress that the administration never even intended making a full report on intelligence activity to the legislators who ought to have been informed came as an unpleasant shock to the latter.

Many politicians realize what may be the results of Langley's "absolution." The CIA cannot be given carte blanche in its activity. Someone must keep an eye on it," warns R. Byrd, leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate. In the opinion of representative L. Aspin, the weakening of congressional control over the agency's activity will lead in the future to an escalation in the kind of crimes whose cover was lifted slightly the mid-seventies in the fat volumes of hearings and conclusions of the committee headed by F. Church and O. Pike.

Despite all the White House's public statements, secret subversive operations by American intelligence were not halted. "Right from the first days of the 1978 April revolution the CIA began intensively supplying the counterrevolutionary gangs with weapons. Our government has many facts about this crude interference in our country's internal affairs," Afghan Foreign Minister S. M. Dost told a PRAVDA correspondent.

The CIA interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs is also admitted by the Americans themselves. Thus Konrad Ege, editor of the Washington-published COUNTERSPY magazine, has stated that an investigation by the magazine shows that a special CIA group whose headquarters are in the American Embassy in Islamabad has for many months been operating against the Afghan national revolutionary forces. It is led by the experienced intelligence officer Robert Lessard, who spent 10 years as an instructor to the shah's SAVAK secret police. The other agents include John Reagan, David (Terman), Richard Jackman and the Afghans Zia Nasiri and (Bashir Zakriya).

In a specially published press statement K. Ege notes: "It must be pointed out that the CIA's subversive actions have been aimed at supporting forces which are using violence to try to prevent the progressive transformations being implemented in Afghanistan: the land reform, the establishment of equality for women and so forth. That is why the American people are entitled to know and must know the truth about the administration's support for the so-called 'Afghan insurgents,' since this undeclared war is being waged in their name and with their money."

In the American journalist's opinion, the kidnaping and murder of U.S. Ambassador A. Dubs in Kabul were also devised in advance by the CIA. Under that pretext Washington unleashed a precisely planned campaign aimed against the Afghan revolutionary government which was similar to that mounted against S. Allende's government in Chile. And here the CIA's ally in subversive actions against Afghanistan, COUNTERSPY's editor notes, is Beijing, which is assigning Chinese army officers and instructors disguised as drug traders from Hong Kong, their purpose being to train the bandits in methods of mass murder.

The United States, K. Ege writes, has been interfering in Afghanistan's affairs for at least a year now. The aim of this interference is to foist a pro-American regime on the Afghan people, to draw the country into a CENTO-type military bloc and to use its territory for military bases.

Afghanistan is not the CIA's only target today. Thus 900 experienced agents and about 2,000 informers are now "working" on the African Continent. One of American intelligence's main aims in Africa, [the Paris-published] JEUNE AFRIQUE writes, is to "combat governments that are an inconvenience to the United States and organizations that are waging the national liberation struggle." "The CIA is trying to overthrow yet another progressive regime--Grenada's People's Revolutionary Government. And the agency is using the same methods as were employed in Chile and other countries, primarily the so-called 'destabilization' of the government to pave the way for the coup," stated THE DAILY WORLD, the newspaper of the American communists.

...Among the many publications strenuously trying to whitewash Langley which now fill newsstands and bookshops, attention is attracted by a recent book of journalist Thomas Powers. The book, its author writes, is based on conversations with many CIA staffers. It is called "The Man Who Kept the Secrets."

That man is ex-Director of the CIA Richard Helms, who lied to the Senate committee investigating intelligence organs' activity by declaring that Langley had nothing to do with the attempts to overthrow Allende's legitimate government.

In an attempt to vindicate his hero Powers says that the history of the CIA is the secret history of a cold war in which Helms was supposedly just one of the extras. But in justifying one man the author, intentionally or otherwise, accuses the whole system. "The United States and the CIA," he writes, "just like Helms himself, have done much that they would not like to disclose to the people.... That is why Helms was accused merely of lying and covering up the facts. No one seriously suggested accusing him of conspiracy to murder Castro, of illegally intercepting mail or of complicity in breaking and entering (the reference is to the 'Watergate affair'--A.T.). And that is understandable. Not just CIA personnel were involved in all these dubious adventures, but also the White House staffers who issued or passed on the orders and many congressmen, both those who had a hand in this and those who turned a blind eye to what was going on." And isn't that the reason such a small price was paid for the lie--Helms got off with a 2-year suspended sentence and a \$2,000 fine.

After the trial Helms went straight home to Bethesda. About 400 Langley alumni organized a rapturous reception for him in a fashionable hotel. Two wastebaskets were placed on a piano and were immediately filled with \$2,000 in cash and checks. Everyone felt it was his duty to pay a share of the fine.

One cannot help agreeing with Powers that the history of the CIA is indeed the secret history of the cold war, in which the democratic administration is now turning a new page. Yesterday it was Guatemala, Cuba, Chile and Vietnam. Today it is Afghanistan, Iran, the African countries Grenada. American imperialism has always resorted and is resorting to the most repellent, sordid methods, to secret subversive operations, to suppress the peoples' desire for freedom and independence.

GERASIMOV PONDER'S 'PARADOXES' OF VIEW OF NATIONAL SECURITY

LD041219 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[APN political observer G.Gerasimov article written especially for SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA:
"Paradoxes of American 'Security'"]

[Text] The American press refers to national security interests almost as often as it does to the so-called "Soviet threat."

In a February speech to the conference of the American Legion, which unites war veterans, U.S. President J. Carter said he was proud of his successes in implementing his plans for safeguarding national security, set forth three-and-a-half years ago.

There's no denying that every state is entitled to a secure existence. But let us see whether the way to achieve it is via the palisade of missiles and purely military might of which the President boasted to the Legionnaires.

A so-called "national security paradox" has long since been perceptible in the United States itself. It consists in the fact that, despite the constant growth of military spending and military might, the United States is getting no nearer to solving the security problem--indeed, is getting further away from doing so.

In politics, as in mathematics or economics, tasks emerge whose formulation is perfectly justified but whose solution is elusive. The task of safeguarding national security certainly belongs in this difficult category.

As is often the case, the way to start groping toward a solution is by clarifying the actual formulation of the task and its parameters. Sometimes formulating the question is the main problem--do that and the answer will come. In this case, just what does national security consist in? After all, New York TIMES commentator William Safire writes that "inflation is a greater danger to our individual freedom than the Soviet threat." Or does it consist in jealous outbursts about the development of events at the other end of the earth--in the mountains of the Hindu Kush, for instance?

That kind of broad interpretation of the concept of national security sucks you into a risky, imperial way of safeguarding it. It becomes a cover and alias for hegemonism and a desire for world domination. But it is from precisely that standpoint that Washington is now arguing.

Nowadays the sphere of U.S. "vital interests" extends to West Europe, to the Far East, to the Near East; indeed, it can be said without exaggeration, to the whole developing and capitalist world.

For instance, the United States, which uses a share of world resources--especially oil--quite out of proportion to the size of its population, declares the Persian Gulf to be a zone of its "vital interests." Project "independence"--a plan for oil self-sufficiency--is forgotten and, instead of economizing at home and expanding exploitation of the country's own, by no means meager resources, foreign oil is declared to be virtually American oil. Incidentally, I am not concerning myself here with the mercenary interests of the American oil corporations, which are contriving to make unprecedented profits during a national "energy crisis."

In general the current President, J. Carter, has gone much further than his predecessor of last century, James Monroe.

The "Monroe Doctrine" offered Latin American countries North American tutelage and protection from European colonialists. In fact it was a diplomatic means of justifying North American expansion in the Americas.

Now J. Carter has offered the Near East countries North American tutelage and "protection" against "external force," except that these countries have, with one accord, said: "There's no need, thanks. Even Pakistan. Nor have the U.S. NATO allies supported Carter.

Iran can be taken as an example of the operation of the newfangled "doctrine." The United States is offering it protection against the "threat from the north" once the "incidental"--it believes issue of the hostages in the American Embassy in Tehran has been settled. In actual fact what the United States has in mind is retrieving the former positions that it enjoyed in the country under the shah. The shah played the role of American policeman in the district, supplied the United States with oil and returned the dollars received for the oil by using them to buy incalculable quantities of American weapons. This was an arrangement that suited both sides. And in suggesting simply returning to something similar, in accordance with the President's declared policy of "containing" the Soviet Union all over the world, the United States is showing total disregard for the Iranian viewpoint regarding the essence of what has happened and a refusal to ponder cause and effect.

Commonsense--an entirely appropriate counselor even in the diplomatic labyrinths of world politics--suggests that national security must not set itself dangerous maximalist demands to maintain the status quo throughout an unruly globe, still less bids to lead the world. But it is precisely this--"world leadership"--that the American President now constantly dilates on.

The view of the outside world as merely outlying districts of America is in keeping with the parasitical nature of the American way of life. In speaking of "leadership" the United States is primarily concerned about itself.

In 1970 the 5.7 percent of the earth's population living in that country devoured 40 percent of the natural resources and were responsible for half the industrial pollution of the environment. The correlation between the figures has hardly changed materially 10 years later. So the claims to "world leadership" conceal hopes of continuing unhindered to grab other countries' natural wealth.

As it does not have an idea in its head that might attract the rest of the world and is loving its positions in the world economy, the self-styled leaders is relying increasingly on force, on muscles instead of intelligence, on fist law instead of international law. The new American military building programs are aimed at achieving military superiority.

Formally the United States would seem to have renounced the desire for military superiority by signing the joint Soviet-American communique in Vienna 18 June last year. It is more reasonable from both sides to confine themselves to the task of insuring approximate parity of forces while at the same time advocating the solution of all international conflicts by peaceful means. The second part of this recommendation is a political approach, the first is a technical military approach.

Within the framework of this technical military approach the sides must have invulnerable forces for a retaliatory strike. The SALT II treaty insures that situation of equality and identical security. It is possible to go further than it, to make considerable parallel reductions in arsenals without detriment to anybody's security. Security lies in curbing the arms race, in disarmament.

Moscow is prepared to do this, pitting against the newfangled American "doctrine" our unvarying doctrine of consistent struggle for peace.

In the election fuss Washington is not yet ready to do this.

U.S. PLANNING 'INTERFERENCE' IN EL SALVADOR

LD031605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[TASS reports under the general headline: "Situation in El Salvador"]

[Text] Havana, 31 March--According to reports arriving here, reaction in El Salvador has committed another villainous crime--40 people have been killed and about 300 wounded as a result of a fascist provocative attack during a popular demonstration held yesterday in El Salvador's capital. Those taking part assembled on Barrios Square outside the cathedral to honor the memory of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero of San Salvador. This eminent fighter for the defense of the Salvador people's rights, who resolutely opposed U.S. interference in the country's internal affairs, was the victim of hirelings of the reactionary oligarchy and imperialism. In this connection journalist circles draw attention to the fact that the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador knew in advance of a murder plot against the archbishop. The funeral of Oscar Arnulfo Romero was attended by over 100,000 people. Some 45 Catholic church leaders and eminent priests from five continents came to San Salvador. During the funeral ceremony, fascist thugs opened fire on the unarmed demonstrators and exploded several bombs. According to eye-witness reports, men in National Guard uniform were seen aiming submachinegun fire at the demonstrators from the balconies of the government palace, located on the square. Observers describe as the height of hypocrisy a statement by the El Salvador Government trying to blame the bloody carnage on the revolutionary democratic organizations. It is well known that it was precisely the coordination organ of the revolutionary mass organizations which resolutely condemned the murderers of Oscar Arnulfo Romero known for his bold statements in defense of the people and against the constant military interference by U.S. imperialism in El Salvador's internal affairs. It was precisely at the appeal of the coordination organ that over 100,000 people took part in the demonstration.

The tragic events at the cathedral, like the government's provocative statement, are aimed at intimidating El Salvador patriots and mounting a new offensive by reaction against democratic leftwing organizations. Despite reaction's bloody crime, the archbishop's funeral proved a mighty demonstration by the El Salvador people against reaction and U.S. maneuvers. Those taking part chanted the slogans: "Down With the Power of the Oligarchy!" "No to the Criminal Alliance of the Ruling Regime and U.S. Imperialism!" and "Stop Washington's Interference in Our Internal Affairs!" The United States, the Cuban newspaper GRANMA writes, bears the greatest responsibility for the bloody terror of which the Salvadoran people have been victims, and no verbalizing can conceal this responsibility. While the junta supported by Washington has announced that it will carry out the semblance of reforms, the United States has given the ruling regime military aid and sent its "advisers" to El Salvador. Under U.S. auspices, GRANMA points out, plans are being elaborated for that country's invasion by Guatemalan and Honduran armed forces, and mercenaries are being trained on Guatemalan territory. The landing of U.S. Marines in El Salvador is being planned.

London, 31 March--The United States is stepping up its interference in El Salvador's internal affairs, THE OBSERVER newspaper writes. U.S. policy with respect to that country, the article points out, includes building up military and economic aid to the junta. However, the United States is alarmed by the fact that the ruling El Salvador junta is not as strong as Washington would like and does not enjoy broad popular support, the newspaper notes.

San Francisco, 31 March--"United States: Stop Interference in El Salvador," "CIA: Hands Off El Salvador"--under these slogans a mass meeting and demonstration have been held here protesting Washington's policy in this Central American country. Those taking part in the meeting resolutely condemned the U.S. administration's policy of the Latin American peoples' enslavement by the U.S. corporations.

Trying to 'Provoke Insurrection'

LD031625 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Lapskiy article under the rubric "On International Topics": "El Salvador: Who Is Fanning the Flames"]

[Excerpt] The Central American Republic of Salvador is experiencing difficult, tense times. Sometimes one forms the impression that the political struggle between the patriotic forces, on whose side are the broad people's masses, and reaction, which is directed from Washington, has reached the absolute limit. Shots and explosions are ringing out and blood is being shed on the streets of San Salvador and other cities. Reaction is making increasingly wide use of terror methods, intending thereby to suppress the Salvadorans' demands for a sweeping program to democratize the country.

Another sharp deterioration has taken place in the situation in El Salvador in recent days, since extreme rightwing terrorists from the so-called "League of White Warriors" murdered Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero. He was known as a defender of patriotic forces and boldly opposed U.S. interference in El Salvador's internal affairs. The whole country was angered by this crime. An 8-day general strike paralyzed enterprises, state institutions, educational establishments and the trade network. Many thousands of people from all over the country assembled for the archbishop's funeral. The demonstration they held showed the people's determination to resist the offensive by reaction. There were provocations on this occasion also--40 people died and several hundred demonstrators were wounded as a result of terrorist fire.

Political observers are linking the reprisal against the archbishop with a plan drawn up by the American special services in conjunction with the Salvadoran military-civilian junta and local fascist groups, which envisages terrorist acts with the aim of provoking progressive force into insurrection. This, the imperialists and their allies calculate, would justify the use of overt and broad repression that would make it possible to subject the democratic movement to a bloodbath.

Commentaries from San Salvador note that the present situation is reminiscent of that in the Dominican Republic in 1965, shortly before the occupation by American troops. Each day we learn that the United States is preparing gradually for a military invasion of El Salvador. Military hardware from the United States is being concentrated on the borders of Guatemala and Honduras, which are neighbors of El Salvador. Mercenary gangs--they include many of Somoza's former "Guards" and soldiers of the overthrown Saigon regime--are being formed on Guatemalan territory.

Dozens of American military advisers are being sent to El Salvador. The trips there by Pentagon General R. Schweitzer and M. Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs have become more frequent lately. Washington is in a hurry. It is obviously scared by the prospect of the fall of the ruling Junta and the creation of a genuinely democratic government in El Salvador. It should be noted that the ruling regime is currently experiencing an extremely acute crisis. Several ministers have handed in their resignation and a number of other members of the government are preparing to resign.

Nor has Washington forgotten about propaganda cover for its actions in El Salvador. It has fanned an utterly false campaign claiming that the El Salvador patriotic forces are receiving material assistance from Cuba. This campaign has been eagerly picked up by the reactionary Guatemalan and Honduran press--those countries' regimes are clearly endeavoring to create a screen for their participation in the U.S. interventionist plans.

I. ALEKSANDROV: LEADERS OFFERS CHINA 'A ROAD WITHOUT A FUTURE'

LD081155 Moscow Pravda in Russian 7 Apr 80 pp 4-5 LD

[I. Aleksandrov article: "A Road Without a Future"]

[Text] Recent events show that the crisis of Maoism and associated processes in the CCP are being further exacerbated in China. This was clearly reflected by the 5th Plenum of the CCP Central Committee, 11th Convocation, held in late February. As a result of the latest round in the fierce political tug-of-war between rival heirs of Mao, there has been a new regrouping of forces within the Beijing ruling clique. Another four workers promoted during the Cultural Revolution have been removed from the Politburo. Liu Shaoqi has been rehabilitated. The Central Committee Secretariat has been reinstituted with Hu Yaobang at its head. A draft revised CCP charter was discussed and a decision was adopted on the early convening of the 12th All-China Congress of the CCP, apparently in late 1980.

In the opinion of certain observers the organizational decisions adopted by the plenum with the declared aim of "putting an end to the phenomena of disorganization and indiscipline and the persisting factionalism and waywardness [samostynost] have strengthened the positions of Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the PRC State Council. At the same time they indicate the weakening of the influence of Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, who rose on the crest of the Cultural Revolution and was appointed to his posts on Mao's direct instructions. Whatever opinions are expressed, all agree on one thing: The struggle among the Chinese leaders is not over and the position of any one of them could change.

The plenum was preceded by a shakeup and purge in the lower echelons of the party and administrative apparatus, and also the military. Dozens of provincial party committee secretaries and military district commanders have been removed or transferred. This is the biggest reshuffle of leadership cadres since the "overthrow" of the "gang of four" in 1976.

The rivalry in the CCP leadership is continuing against the background of serious crisis phenomena in economic, ideological, political and social life. In the eighties the material situation of the PRC's population remains practically the same as in the fifties. The number of unemployed is now about 20 million and this could grow in the near future, since 10 million people reach working age in the country every year. Disorder in industry, where one-fourth of state enterprises are working at a loss, the slow growth of agricultural production, which is lagging behind the population increase, extreme difficulties in all sectors of the fuel and energy complex and in transport, and clear discrepancies between the optimistic official figures and reality--that is the general picture of life in the PRC. The adjustment by means of the "course of readjustment" [krus na uregulirovaniye] calculated for 1979-1981 and the "four modernizations" program constitutes a clear admission of the continuing disorder and failures in the economy as the consequences of ill-considered decisions far removed from reality.

The plan adopted in 1978 by the National People's Congress for the Development of the National Economy (1976-1985), which was considered a "key stage" in resolving the task of China's emergence as one of the world's leading countries by the year 2,000 and particularly in creating its military industrial potential--the main instrument of Beijing's hegemonist policy--proved bankrupt. The Chinese leadership--and this was confirmed by the recent CCP Central Committee Plenum--is avoiding discussion of the real reasons for its failure.

The present Beijing leadership's policy leaves practically no room for hope among the Chinese working people for a future improvement in their situation.

As before, appeals are being made to them "not to consider hardships" and "not to make excessive demands." The repressive apparatus is adopting all kinds of measures to nip dissatisfaction in the bud and encroach on Chinese citizens' rights and freedoms. The army is again being placed in the position of the main force in protecting "public order." The fifth plenum advised the annulment of that part of Article 45 of the PRC Constitution which grants citizens the right to the "wide expression of opinions, the full exposition of views, wide debates and the posting up of dazibaos." The "indulgences" of 1978 and 1979 have been consigned to oblivion. The Confucian rule of feudal, imperial China: "Leaders are born to rule and the masses to submit unquestioningly"--is in order in the country today.

At the same time--and this was clearly demonstrated by the discord over the organizational questions at the Fifth CCF Central Committee Plenum--the Chinese leadership has no clear long-term program of actions, no unity on questions of economic and social policy, education, state building and so on. The fifth plenum's decisions only include general remarks on future economic development: "The entire party, army and people fight for the sake of the great cause of the four modernizations, the implementation of the course of readjustment and the consolidation and improvement of the level of the national economy."

Disorienting the party and the broad masses of working people ideologically and politically, the Beijing leadership intends to link China's path of development closely with the active expansion of economic relations with developed capitalist countries, above all the United States, and with the intensification of ties with them up to the creation of the most favorable conditions for the activity of foreign capital in the Chinese economy. The National People's Congress Standing Committee has already approved a draft law on creating joint enterprises in the PRC with the participation of such capital.

A special place is occupied among the plenum documents by the decision to rehabilitate Liu Shaoqi, former PRC chairman and vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee. The "traitor, provocateur and strike-breaker" on the eve of the Cultural Revolution has been posthumously reinstated in the party, from which he was "expelled forever" in October 1968 on Mao Zedong's orders as the "bourgeois chief of staff" in the leadership of the country and party.

The grounds for the rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi deliberately omit everything relating to the foreign policy platform of the Eighth CCP Congress (Liu delivered a political report at the congress), which had a clear anti-imperialist and internationalist thrust, and the course of developing friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Liu Shaoqi said at that time: "...The great alliance of China and the Soviet Union is an important bulwark of peace in the Far East and throughout the world. The Soviet Union gave tremendous assistance to the cause of socialist building in our country." He also stated: "China's unity and friendship with the great Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, based on common goals and mutual assistance, are eternal and indestructible. The further reinforcement and strengthening of this unity and friendship is our highest international duty and the basis of our country's foreign policy."

However, the rehabilitation mainly notes only that Liu Shaoqi was a victim of the intrigues of Lin Biao and the "gang of four and their crew."

The 10-year nightmare of the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" and failures in political and economic life in general in the last 20 years indicate the complete bankruptcy of Maoism as a theory and practice for the leadership of a society. In fact the present Chinese leaders have been forced to recognize this in practice in renouncing certain of Mao's postulates such as, for instance, his concept of the "Great Leap Forward" and adapting others to fit in with the new course of "modernization."

All the same, heaping one layer of lies on top of another, they are doing everything possible to shield Mao and preserve the nationalist and hegemonist foundations of Maoism. And this is what they are hypocritically presenting as the "restoration of the true nature of Mao Zedong's ideas"!

The faction which was opposed to the modification of Maoism and was therefore objectively hindering the strengthening and stabilization of the present regime has lost ground in the CCP Central Committee Politburo. Maoism as the theory and practice of a great power policy, hegemonism and anti-Sovietism remains the basis of PRC foreign and domestic policy.

As part of the struggle between the "two lines" the "proletarian headquarters" once opened "fire," at Mao Zedong's instigation, on Liu Shaoqi's "bourgeois headquarters," of which Deng Xiaoping and many of his supporters were ranked as members. Under the pretext of "strengthening and improving party leadership" the latter are now taking their revenge to "stimulate," they say, "the development and strengthening of a political atmosphere of stability, cohesion, vitality and vigor." The fifth plenum pointed up the need to mount a broad campaign "to strengthen the unity of the party," which has 38 million members, half of whom joined the CCP during the Cultural Revolution. Another extensive purge for the sake of accelerating at all costs the restructuring of the country and above all the buildup of its military potential under the pretext of the "increased complexity of the international situation" is on the agenda in the CCP.

As a result of the intensified aggressive action by the United States in various regions of the world, in particular the military-political pressure on Iran, the interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, the support for Israel's expansion in the Near East, the plans for the missile rearming of Europe and a new spiral of the arms race, and the attempts to push the world toward cold war, an appreciable deterioration in international tension has taken place. And the Chinese leadership's foreign policy course plays no minor role in this deterioration.

During the CCP Central Committee Fifth Plenum RENMIN RIBAO wrote: "The question of reverting from detente to cold war does not exist, since not just cold but also hot war is going on right now." Therefore, the newspaper advises, "the United States must be prepared to wage several wars in different regions." Beijing lectures the Western governments on how they can best perceive the "harmfulness" of the Soviet proposals and initiatives aimed at asserting the relaxation of international tension. The PRC leaders are openly foisting on their capitalist partners the Maoist postulate of "spearhead [ostriye] against spearhead" struggle. Maoists of various tints succeed one another at the helm of power in Beijing, different people, different methods emerge, but the essence of Mao's foreign policy still persists: aggressive great-power chauvinism, the desire for hegemony, playing on world contradictions, incitement to war.

The policy of hegemonism pursued by Beijing in the international arena is manifested particularly graphically in the anti-Soviet thrust of that policy, since the USSR and world socialism are the main obstacle to Beijing's hegemonist desires. The Chinese leadership's anti-Sovietism is reflected not just in propaganda, but also in numerous political actions implemented by the Chinese leadership in conjunction with imperialist forces.

The Chinese leaders openly set themselves the aim, as RENMIN RIBAO has written, of "hampering, undermining and thwarting everything it (the Soviet Union) is trying to do in any part of the world." In resorting to the shameful attack on Vietnam and threatening to repeat that adventure, Beijing is taking over from imperialism. It deliberately took its confrontation with the socialist countries as far as a direct military clash with the intention of "removing" the barrier, in the shape of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to its expansion in Asia and seriously undermining the detente policy.

Beijing's anti-Soviet policy is inflammatory and provocative. It is no secret to anyone that the open intention of pushing the Soviet Union and the United States into the abyss of thermonuclear war forms part of Beijing's strategic plans. After forcing the USSR and the United States into military conflict, Beijing probably intends to remain outside the nuclear holocaust and to "exploit it to its advantage," watching what happens and channeling events in a direction of benefit to itself. However, these are merely calculations. In fact the United States is increasingly actively dragging the Chinese leadership down from its chosen temporizing posture of a "watcher on the mountain" and is trying to involve Beijing in its own military adventures--which can only cause more trouble and suffering for the Chinese people.

The role of imperialism's accomplice and junior partner--that is the price that Beijing has to pay for the course it has adopted of alining itself and forming a bloc with the imperialists and their policy of aggression and war and also for its one-sided orientation toward economic and military aid from the capitalist states. This new role of Beijing's is causing alarm and disquiet in the developing countries, among which Beijing recently claimed--indeed, still does claim--to be leader.

In their public statements, which have become appreciably more frequent, in connection with the Afghan events Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping and the other Chinese leaders have begun openly urging imperialism and reaction to take "joint," "practical" and "effective" action against the USSR. They are strenuously inciting the United States and other Western countries to worsen their relations with the Soviet Union and calling on them to toughen up "sanctions" against the USSR and to build up the arms race. By its actions and words Beijing is trying to encourage the imperialist powers, and above all the United States, to expand cooperation with China in the military sphere.

This policy runs fundamentally counter to the interests of peace and socialism and above all to the Chinese people's interests. It is perfectly clear that the PRC needs peaceful conditions and good relations with neighboring countries if it really wants to develop its national economy, increase the working people's material well-being and improve science, culture, education and enlightenment. The CCP Central Committee Fifth Plenum noted that there exist in China a number of extremely important economic and political problems that must be "solved urgently and most speedily."

These problems obviously cannot be solved successfully under conditions of instability and precariousness in both the domestic and international situations.

As for the Soviet Union, it has always opposed and continues to oppose the policy of fueling international tension and has always defended and continues to defend the interests of peace, good neighborliness and cooperation among different states. The Soviet Union invariably pursues this course, this policy defined by the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, with regard to China also. It backs up its principled statements with specific constructive proposals. It is well known that it was the USSR that in the past suggested to China concluding a treaty on the nonuse of force and a nonaggression treaty and signing a joint document on the principles of relations between the two states on the basis of peaceful coexistence. The Chinese side did not accept these Soviet proposals, although it was unable to put forward any valid objections to them.

It can be said with certainty that both the Soviet people and the Chinese people need peace and good-neighborly relations. Every opportunity and practical channel whereby constructive discussion could be held with a view to normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations must be utilized to this end. As is well known, the first round of talks between the USSR and PRC Government delegations was held in the fall of 1979 in Moscow. At the end of that round agreement was reached that the talks would be continued in Beijing at a time agreed through diplomatic channels. Thus the future [perspektiva] of the talks now depends on the Chinese leadership.

The channel of communications represented by the Soviet-Chinese talks on a border settlement remains, but as yet is still unused. Given mutual interest, definite opportunities also exist here for constructively solving a number of questions of interstate relations between the USSR and China.

The Soviet Union's stance is well known. It is an invariable advocate of resolving all disputed issues between states by peaceful means, through talks.

The Beijing leaders are pursuing vis-a-vis the USSR a policy of provocation and incitement, blackmail and threats. However, it is well known that such a policy has never yet brought anyone any success. What would accord with the vital interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples is not unsubstantiated protestations of readiness to maintain normal state relations with the USSR but real efforts by the Chinese leadership to peacefully resolve issues through talks, efforts backed up by practical action.

The road that the Beijing leaders' present course is preparing for the Chinese people is a road without a future. The future of China's people lies in socialism, in friendship and cooperation with the countries traveling the socialist path, a path proven and corroborated by experience and history.

III. 8 Apr 80

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
NORTHEAST ASIA

C 1

JAPAN 'ANXIOUS' OVER U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST IRAN

LD080900 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 8, TASS--President Jimmy Carter's statement on the severance of American-Iranian diplomatic relations and also the latest wave of bellicose threats by the present United States administration against Iran were met with profound anxiety amidst Japan's governmental and business quarters. After today's meeting of the cabinet of ministers, the head of Japan's Government, Masayoshi Ohira, in an interview qualified the present actions of the United States as deplorable.

According to an official Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman, the severance of diplomatic relations with Teheran by Washington could lead to the most serious deterioration of the situation. He also pointed to the possibility of stronger United States pressure on Japan with the object of enlisting Tokyo's support for the American sanctions against Iran.

PRAVDA CITES DPRK COMMENTARY ON OHIRA'S REMARKS

SK051424 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 4 Apr 80 SK

[Text] Today's issue of PRAVDA quoted a NODONG SINMUN commentary criticizing the statement of Japanese Prime Minister Ohira sometime ago on the possibility of joint military exercises with South Korean (?forces).

The commentary pointed out that Ohira's statement showed that the military collusion between Japan and South Korea and the aggressive forces of the Japanese reactionaries against the DPRK have been further intensified and that [Japan] is attempting to (?dominate) South Korea with its arms, blocking the reunification of Korea.

NODONG SINMUN concluded that the collusion between Japan and South Korea is a result of the Asian strategy of the United States which intends to utilize Japan for the first step of its aggression on the Asian nations.

DOLGIKH RECEIVES MONGOLIAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD030905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In Accordance With the Plan for Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party [MPRP] workers, headed by N. Lubsanrabdan, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPRP Central Committee Party Control Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 19 through 27 March in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and MPRP.

The Mongolian comrades familiarized themselves with party organizations' work experience on the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions in the sphere of transport and communications development. They had meetings and conversations at CPSU Central Committee departments, at the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and Samarkandskiy Obkom and at a number of ministries and departments and they visited several enterprises.

On 27 March the delegation was received by V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had a warm and friendly conversation with it in which K.S. Simonov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department participated.

KORNILOV DENIES AFGHAN BASE OF BAGRAM SEIZED

LD071422 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

["How Fabrications Come Into Being"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 7, TASS --TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Certain circles in the United States simply cannot give up their habit of fabricating all sorts of inventions about the situation in Afghanistan. One of the latest examples is the "sensational" report by the American ASSOCIATED PRESS agency that some "Afghan guerrillas" had allegedly seized "the important air base in Bagram, 70 kilometres to the north of Kabul." Referring to "data" of Radio Pakistan, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reports also details of this fantastic "operation" during the seizure of Bagram "75 Afghan Government troops were killed" and even...a Soviet general. Just imagine what is happening in Afghanistan!

But the report, from the first line to the last, is a lie, and a deliberate lie at that. First of all, it is well known that there are no "Afghan guerrillas" in existence. One can only guess that the pen pushers from the ASSOCIATED PRESS use this term to describe members of bandit formations that are set up and equipped for American dollars and Chinese yuans on the territory of Pakistan for armed provocations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Secondly, these bandits, whose speciality is to raid peaceful villages, set fire to schools and hospitals and to terrorize the peaceful population, have never seized any Afghan air base in Bagram and could not have seized it. That is something certainly beyond their reach. Afghanistan's Army, relying on the support of the whole people, is standing guard over the revolutionary gains of its country and is ready to repulse any raids against Afghanistan from outside.

In short, all the descriptions of the "battle for Bagram" circulated by the American news agency are nothing but fruit of idle fancy and only show once again the true worth of the reports circulated in the West about the "successes" of bandits and insurgents in the DRA. And what about the Pakistani radio which the American agency used as a source for its invention? It follows from the ASSOCIATED PRESS story that the radio had not invented the "seizure of Bagram" itself but in its turn had borrowed it from... "American intelligence sources". This, it turns out, is where the shoe pinches. The American special services, that are vigorously conducting subversive activities against revolutionary Afghanistan, planted the new anti-Afghan fabrication for those who love dubious "sensations" and fell flat on their face. Those who circulate this fabrication have found themselves in a similarly uncomfortable position. And this is quite a logical conclusion to this story.

KABUL EDITORIAL ON AGREEMENT WITH USSR CITED

LD071720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Viktor Bazilevich Kabul Dispatch]

[Text] The Afghan papers, radio and television devote great attention to the agreement between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union on the aid grant to Afghanistan of the sum of R100 million, which has been signed in Moscow.

In accordance with the agreement that has been signed the Soviet Union will supply to Afghanistan in the next 2 months clothing and footwear, fabrics and electrical goods and food. In this connection, the Kabul NEW TIMES, which is published in English, writes in an editorial article that this decision of the Soviet Government has once again demonstrated the friendly feelings of the Soviet people toward the Afghan people. The paper notes that Afghan-Soviet cooperation in various spheres of life has been of a mutually advantageous nature in the course of dozens of years and is of benefit to the peoples of both countries.

Afghan radio and television broadcasts emphasize that the USSR, Afghanistan's great northern neighbor, is constantly rendering it economic assistance; and now, daily, throughout the country wheat, barley, sugar and consumer goods sent by the Soviet Union are being distributed throughout the country. Radio Afghanistan commentaries and television reportage from the provinces note that the Afghan people highly assess and with great gratitude accept the selfless material aid of the Soviet people, the country of the great Lenin, which lay the foundations of Soviet-Afghan friendship and good-neighborly relations.

AFGHAN SPOKESMAN REFUTES IRANIAN CHARGE ON GAS SALES

LD071806 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 7, TASS--An authorized spokesman for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has resolutely denied all allegations made by Iranian radio about the deliveries of Afghan gas to the Soviet Union, describing the commentaries by the radio as "having no grounds". In an interview to the BAKHTAR agency, he gave a high estimation of the aid received from the Soviet Union by Afghanistan in the exploration and development of gas deposits, stressing that the Afghan natural gas had been discovered with the assistance of Soviet experts who are also rendering constant assistance in its extraction and the modernization of gas deposits. Quite recently an oil field in the Jarkuduk area started its operation with the financial and technical assistance from the Soviet Union. It enabled to increase gas production in Afghanistan and raise the country's earnings.

Afghanistan gas exports to the Soviet Union, stressed the authorized spokesman for Afghanistan, makes an important item in the country's earnings. While in the period from March 1978 to March 1979 the country's total earnings from the gas sales to the Soviet Union made 2,600 million afghanis, the earnings during March 1980 to March 1981 will make 8,700 million, with the gas prices corresponding to the West-European average. This increase in the country's incomes will promote considerably the economic development of Afghanistan.

In this connection, said the spokesman, it should be stressed that the Iranian radio reports that the prices of the gas delivered to the Soviet Union are unjust and are to benefit the Soviet Union, are absolutely groundless and have a provocative nature.

HEAD OF AFGHAN SCIENCES ACADEMY NOTES 'DIFFICULTIES'

LD310819 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 31, TASS--"Despite the intrigues of the hostile forces, the ever growing number of representatives of Afghan patriotic intelligentsia takes the side of the revolution, joins in the implementation of its creative tasks, writes PRAVDA's Kabul correspondent Leonid Mironov.

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"The intensive preparation for creative writers' and artists' unions is under way in Afghanistan. President of the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Professor M. Nurzai told the correspondent about the activity of patriotically-minded scientists.

"After the revolution, the working people of Afghanistan started manifesting the thirst for knowledge to which they had no access in the past," he told PRAVDA's correspondent. "We, scientists, patriots of our motherland, are striving to channel this interest in the correct direction as much as we can. We wish to help common people to learn from the culture of the past what is valuable and intransient as distinct from what is narrow and outdated."

"The Afghan Academy of Sciences was brought into being by the April revolution. It was created on the decision of the revolutionary government. Though the academy exists for less than two years, a lot has already been done. All the most prominent Afghan scientists, patriots, have been united by the academy."

"The institutes of natural sciences, of social sciences, of languages and literature, the department of encyclopedia now function in the framework of the Academy of Sciences. The academy established close ties with the USSR Academy of Sciences, with scientific institutions of other friendly countries."

"Not everything goes smoothly. There are difficulties with selecting qualified cadres, with creating the material base", Professor Nurzai went on. "We have a five-year plan which is being successfully implemented. The compiling of the first encyclopedic dictionary in Afghanistan has been completed, a pocket-size defining dictionary and works on different branches of knowledge are being prepared for publishing. While doing all this, our scientists, being true patriots, are protecting public order in the city at nighttime. Naturally, in peaceful conditions they would be able to do much more."

"Patriotically-minded Afghan scientists take pride in the fact that they are directly participating in the revolutionary transformation of the country."

BAKHTAR COMMENTATOR CONDEMNS VOICE OF AMERICA BROADCASTS

IDC50916 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 5, TASS--The BAKHTAR agency condemned the vicious anti-Afghan slander circulated by the Voice of America radio station. After the victory of the new stage of the April revolution, all political prisoners were released in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This was witnessed by numerous foreign journalists and cameramen, writes a commentator of the BAKHTAR agency. Despite this, the imperialist mass media, particularly the Voice of America, report that there are, allegedly, several thousand political prisoners in Afghanistan. The Voice of America went so far as to allege that the Afghan authorities execute 50 people a day... The BAKHTAR agency resolutely rejects the lie that is spread by the Voice of America and assures the world public that this lie is absolutely groundless.

AFGHANISTAN TO ATTEND ISLAMIC CONFERENCE SESSION

ID071908 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 7, TASS--The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY circulated today a statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan concerning an extra-ordinary session of the Islamic conference at the level of foreign ministers that will be held in Islamabad from April 16 to April 26.

The statement stresses that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan regards Afghanistan's expulsion from the Islamic Conference as illegal and regards the discussion of the so-called "Afghan question" as interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

The statement says that though no invitation came to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, it will send to Islamabad its delegation led by Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost that will be prepared to set out the view of the government and people on the real state of affairs in the country, to refute allegations of the subversive imperialist circles concerning Afghanistan and the Afghan revolution.

The statement stresses that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan holds that imperialism and Zionism are using Afghanistan as a pretext for violating stability and detente, for aggravating international tensions and for camouflaging their aggressive plans in the Near and Middle East.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH INDIA--A program for cooperation in irrigation projects between the Soviet Union and India has been signed in Delhi. It provides for jointly designing and building irrigation facilities and carrying out research work. It also provides for sharing experience in the digging of big canals. The two nations' cooperation has been developing since 1955. Since that time more than 50 electric power stations (?and) factories and other facilities were built in India with Soviet aid. [Text] [Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 5 Apr 80 ID]

AGREEMENT WITH MALDIVES--Male (The Republic of Maldives), April 6, TASS--An agreement was signed here today between the governments of the USSR and the Republic of Maldives on cooperation in the field of culture and science. The agreement envisages cooperation in various fields of culture, art, science, education, health service, cinema, radio and television, in sports and tourism. After the signing ceremony the sides voiced confidence that the agreement would promote further strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Maldives. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 6 Apr 80 ID]

MONTHLY HIGHLIGHTS SOVIET ATTITUDES TOWARD IRAN

LD081242 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 8, TASS--"Pursuing a policy of blackmail and escalation of diplomatic and military pressure on the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United States aims not only at the restoration of its lost positions in that country, but also at thus exerting pressure on other states of the region, at taking advantage of the American-Iranian conflict with the aim of widening its expansion in other countries of the region", the monthly INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARCDNAYA ZHIZN] says in an article discussing the relations between the United States and Iran.

"The Iranian revolution struck a telling blow on the economic, strategic and political positions of imperialism, above all, of the United States, not only in Iran but also in the region as a whole. This is precisely why American imperialism and its allies at first so zealously tried to salvage the regime in Iran of the shah, who ruled for the last 25 years thanks to the United States, and when this failed, undertook active attempts to hamper the process of transformation, to push it from the democratic and anti-imperialist road, to strangle the Iranian revolution and to reverse Iran to the channel of its imperialist policy".

The monthly also dwells on the Soviet Union's attitude to the Iranian revolution. "The Soviet Union, true to the Leninist principles of its foreign policy, aimed at friendship with the peoples of the East and support of their national liberation and anti-imperialist struggle, from the very outset highly assessed the significance and purposes of the Iranian revolution, the article says. Way back in mid-November 1978, when the defenders of the shah, and, specifically, the United States, began threatening revolutionary Iran with military invasion, Leonid Brezhnev declared that the events in Iran were of an internal nature and no one had the right to interfere in them.... This warning, undoubtedly, played an important part in preventing attempts by the imperialist forces to strangle the Iranian revolution. On the very first day after the appointment by the Revolutionary Council and Ayatollah Khomeyni of a prime minister of the provisional Government of Iran, the Soviet Government declared its official recognition of that government and expressed readiness to support and develop the relations between the USSR and Iran on the basis of the principles of equality, goodneighbourhood, respect of national sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Subsequently, too, the Soviet leaders more than once emphasized that it was only the Iranian people themselves that could settle the issue of the internal structure of their state and firmly came out against any attempts by imperialist powers to restore the monarchy or start civil war in Iran, to proclaim a military or economic blockade against it".

The establishment and stabilization of the republican regime in Iran creates new favourable preconditions for the development of Soviet-Iranian relations at a higher level and on a new foundation, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS continues.

Assertions by some statesmen of the USA and Western propaganda organs, which, unfortunately, at times are also echoed by some Iranian officials, to the effect that the Soviet Union allegedly threatens Iran and the Muslim peoples of the East, are absolutely false in such conditions. The Soviet Union has more than once denied this concoction, resorted to by the West already in old times.

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In fact, Iran and other Eastern countries are threatened by United States imperialism, which seeks to widen the sphere of its military presence in regions, located many thousands of kilometres away from the United States territory. It is precisely for this purpose that the United States is building up the "quick reaction corps", is strengthening its military preparations in the Indian Ocean, is sending more aircraft carriers to the Persian Gulf and is feverishly exploring sites for its new war bases in the Near and Middle East.

IRANIAN PAPER VOWS RESOLUTE FIGHT AGAINST U.S.

LD041932 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 4, TASS--Anti-American demonstrations outside the U.S. Embassy captured by the Iranian students do not cease in Tehran. The demonstrators come out in support of the students holding the U.S. hostages, and express a vigorous protest against Washington's attempts exerting pressure on Iran.

The newspaper KEYHAN, touching upon the Iranian-U.S. relations, writes: Iran is now in a state of resolute war against U.S. imperialism. The causes of the war are rooted in our relations with international imperialism and first of all with aggressive America which has plundered us for more than fifty years.

The KEYHAN is calling to enhance the vigilance of the entire people against Washington's stratagems, and at the slightest hint of a threat of U.S. military invasion or a massive economic blockade to put the U.S. hostages on trial as spies and representatives of the imperialist regime of the USA.

Neither the dispatch of "secret" messages, military threats, nor economic blackmail can push us off the chosen course, the KEYHAN emphasized.

SOVIETS SEND GEORGIAN LANGUAGE TEXTS TO IRAN

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Feb 80 p 4 WA

[GRUZINFORM report: "In the Georgian Society for Cultural Relations With Compatriots Abroad"]

[Text] The republic's Society for Cultural Relations with Compatriots Abroad received a report that teaching of the Georgian language has been introduced in the general education schools of those villages in the region of Fereydun in Iran where Georgians live. As is well known, during the shah's regime teaching this subject was forbidden. It was only after the victory of the antimonarchist, anti-imperialist revolution in Iran that the Georgians in Fereydun received the right to learn the native language.

The chairman of the Presidium of the Republic Society for Cultural Relations With Compatriots Abroad O. Giginishvili reported to a GRUZINFORM correspondent that requests were made in letters from Iran to send Georgian language textbooks and methodological materials.

A first consignment of books has already been sent. Special Georgian language textbooks are now being prepared for printing for the Fereydun schools.

CUBAN PAPER CITED ON EVENTS AT PERUVIAN EMBASSY

LD072315 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Havana, April 7, TASS --Newspaper GRANMA published today an account of the position of the Cuban Government on the events in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. The article says that 48 hours after the guards posts protecting that diplomatic mission were removed over 3,000 people penetrated the embassy compound--including criminals, lumpens, vagabonds, parasites and other anti-social elements wishing to obtain exit visas. Among them there was not a single person persecuted for political reasons. Some had brought along relatives, including children. As is noted in the document reported by the PRENSA LATINA News Agency, the Cuban Government stated that it did not object to all those wishing so going, on a lawful basis, to Peru or any other country with the permission of the governments concerned. The Cuban Government will not, however, allow exit to those who had used force to penetrate the embassy compound. As to persons who had penetrated the Peruvian Embassy after the removal of Cuban guards, Cuba does not regard them as persons who had used violence. That is why they are completely free to return home, to enter the embassy and go out of it as many times as they wish. Cuban authorities will not take any measures against them. 1,730 people of those who stayed in the embassy have already gone home.

Considering that the Peruvian Embassy is not in a position to provide food and other needs of those staying in its territory, the Cuban Government has taken measures to give them medical aid, food, water and milk for babies, etc. If the Government of Peru wishes to receive in its country all the Cuban anti-social elements and lumpens, the statement stresses, we shall readily allow them to go in the same way as we shall allow this to all who have ideological disagreements with the revolution. Cuba, the document notes in conclusion, respects the right of Peru and that of any other country to grant asylum to all whom they consider worthy and their right to determine who is to be granted such asylum and who not. Cuba is ready to take all the necessary steps to safeguard the security of diplomatic missions of foreign states.

Lima, April 7, TASS --The Peruvian Communist Party has issued here a statement expressing concern over the relations between the governments of Peru and Cuba. The statement says that in the course of the provocation there had been systematic intrusions into the compound of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana by elements of dubious social origins under the pretext of asking for political asylum. The Peruvian Communist Party notes that these provocations are the work of imperialists who thus wish to drive a wedge into the unity of the Latin American countries which jointly oppose U.S. imperialism.

DEMICHEV ARRIVES IN HAVANA FOR CULTURAL TALKS

LD070922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A Soviet delegation, headed by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, has arrived in Havana to take part in the first session of the Soviet-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission for Cultural Cooperation.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0700 GMT on 5 April reports that the delegation was seen off at Moscow airport by "Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials."]

ACADEMIC WRITES ON LENINIST APPROACH TO SOCIOLOGY

LD041441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 80 pp 2-3 LD

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof G. Volkov article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "V. I. Lenin on Reference Points in Social Cognition"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] 1.

When speaking of the multifacetedness of Lenin's genius--leader of the people, political figure, fiery revolutionary, great philosopher, economist, brilliant pamphleteer and polemicist, a man who encompassed every sphere of science and culture and who left the unique impression of his brilliant personality on everything--it is impossible not to mention him particularly as a sociologist and talk of his contribution to the social cognition of our time.

V. I. Lenin profoundly grasped the Marxian "dialectic method which compels one to regard society as a living organism in its functioning and development" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 1, p 192). He constantly listened to the pulse and rhythm of its activity, was sensitive to the peaks and valleys of social activity and fluctuations in the barometer of public opinion. And on this basis he made an astonishingly true analysis of the most complex situations, drew clear political conclusions and passed a precise--to the day--and categorically decisive revolutionary verdict: Now or never, tomorrow will be too late, "delay is like death!" This is probably what is most striking and admirable about Lenin.

The ability to understand the most complex tangles of social contradictions--an ability which manifested itself so clearly on the eve of the Great October Revolution and played a decisive role in its success--revealed itself in Lenin at all stages of our party's history and of the struggle of the working class and the toiling masses under the party's leadership. Stages such as the creation of ISKRA as a collective propagandist and organizer, the break with opportunists at the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress, the party's strategy and tactics at the time of the 1905-1907 revolution and then of its slump, during the imperialist war, after the February revolution, during June 1917. After October there arose questions of insuring a peaceful respite, of the methods of building socialism, of the new economic policy, of forming small peasant farms into cooperatives.... And always he made the correct decision!

It is often remarked that Lenin's special political flair, his ineffable art as a revolutionary strategist and tactician and his intuition played a role here. All this is so--he had flair, art and intuition. But these qualities of a political leader had underpinning: in-depth analysis of the correlation of class forces at every given moment, sober regard for the sum total of circumstances operating "for" and "against," and the ability to see behind all the "vermicelli" triviality of events the most important trends which determine the interests and desires of the overwhelming majority of the population. In other words, at every focal point in history Lenin found the most effective political solutions above all because he had the correct, strictly scientific notion of the condition of the social organism as a whole, of the interlacing and struggle of class (and intraclass) forces and interests, and of the political platforms corresponding to these interests.

The Marxist methodology of analyzing social phenomena was an unerring reference point for Lenin in the seeming chaos of events. From his early years he learned how and in what way K. Marx and F. Engels had used their dialectical-historical-materialistic understanding of the world as a methodological basis for analyzing very complex social phenomena. [paragraph continues]

In his work "What Are the 'People's Friends'..." Lenin regarded Marx's teaching precisely from the sociological viewpoint. Entering into polemics with "subjective sociology," he contrasted it with the Marxian materialistic understanding of society's functioning and development, which became, with the creation of "Das Kapital", a "scientifically proven thesis" and "synonymous with a social science" (Vol 1 p 140). Lenin write that in "Das Kapital" Marx presented the law of the movement of capitalist socioeconomic formation as a natural historical process and, on creating the theory of class struggle, for the first time elevated "sociology to the level of a science" (ibidem, p428).

After Marx and Engels, Lenin himself provided brilliant examples of a scientific-sociological analysis of society "as a unified process, law-governed in all its tremendous multifacetedness and contradictoriness" (Vol 26 p 58). Precisely this was the source of Lenin's ability to see a social phenomenon in its origins and in its historical development, to determine its role and place in the functioning of the entire social whole and its diverse ties and relations with that whole, to consider "the totality of all contradictory trends" and to reduce them to the precisely defined living conditions of different classes in society and to the state of material production forces. Here a class approach, an analysis of the special position of each class and each social group and stratum within the classes, tracing of objective trends in the movement away from the past toward the future and determining to precisely which class this future belongs serve as the "Ariadne's thread" in the labyrinth of events and in the clash of contradictory desires and interests.

When analyzing social phenomena, Lenin pointed out, if people do not want to be "silly victims of deception and self-deception in politics," they must perceive the INTERESTS of particular classes behind any moral, religious, political or social phrases, statements or promises" (Vol 23 p 47).

Hence the Leninist requirement for party-mindedness in sociology: "Materialism embraces, so to speak, party-mindedness, obliging us in any evaluation of an event to dwell directly and openly on the viewpoint of a certain social group"—that is, the working class (Vol 1, p 419).

2.

This approach permeates all Lenin's thoughts and actions. It revealed itself in full in his very first economic works where the method of scientific sociology is demonstrated precisely in action. In embarking on his analysis of Russian reality, Lenin, unlike subjective sociologists (Populists) and "objectivists" ("Legal Marxists"), does not impose any "a priori schemes."

He subjects to careful and comprehensive study zemstvo and other statistics and facts about the economic life of the peasantry, the proletariat and intermediate sections of the population, and only on the basis of this does he draw the indisputable conclusion that Russia is moving along the capitalist path, obeying the natural historical law discovered by Marx of the development of socioeconomic formations, albeit with the mass of specific features of economic structure, everyday life and social psychology being peculiar to it alone.

Statistics, like specific phenomena and facts in general, are perfidious things. When they are incorrectly interpreted they can cause distorted ideas and lead to a delusion that is all the firmer in that it is based on "facts and facts alone." [paragraph continues]

Therefore deception through statistics has always been "the most persuasive" means of tricking gullible readers and has been used with some success--and continues to be used to this day--by bourgeois sociologists, and economists. One of their most widespread methods is the "average figures" method whereby the incomes of rich and poor (poorpeasants and kulaks, proletarians and capitalists) are lumped together and a conclusion is drawn regarding the prosperity of some nonexistent "statistically average" individual. By this simple method and other arbitrary methods of grouping together material, the social contradictions and antagonisms of capitalist society--that is, the most important thing for an understanding of that society--are concealed.

Frequently, in a whole series of works, Lenin noted that there is not and cannot be a "purely technical" system of methods in social science. The selection (conscious or unconscious) by the bourgeois researcher of his method of cognition of social existence cannot fail to reflect the "social existence" of this resercher himself as a representative of the bourgeois class. Hence the attraction to "empty abstractions," arithmetical means calculations and diffuse arguments about production in general, the people in general and--let us add--social progress in general, the "middle class," "the people's capitalism," and "the society of equal opportunity."

As a counterweight to this Lenin pointed out that in both theoretical and specific research the criterion or grounds on which material is generalized and grouped should be the production relations between classes and social groups and their situation and interests. Only Marxist-Leninist theory, dictating the unprejudiced study of reality, arms the researcher with a methodologically correct approach to the study of facts. Seizing on what is of substance in reality, it helps to draw scientifically truthful conclusions from "dispassionate" statistics.

Lenin's demands for the generalization of specific sociological and economic material consequently come down to reflecting reality, the pivot of whose development is the struggle of the class reflecting the most advanced revolutionary interests (which are ultimately the interests of the overwhelming majority of the population). Only thus is it possible to determine what is essential and fundamental in the facts which are being studied without falling prey to the incidental and secondary.

Lenin resolutely opposed attempts to reduce the essence of a social phenomenon to a biological or physical basis because "transferring biological concepts IN GENERAL to the sphere of social sciences is mere TALK" (Vol 18 p349). It is clear that the social is a qualitatively higher level of organization of matter and its examination by analogy with biological and physical processes can produce nothing but vulgarization. This fact should be particularly emphasized for in our time there is a strong tendency among foreign sociologists to view social processes by analogy with natural laws in the spheres of mechanics, physics, biology and cybernetics. For instance, the identification of the development of social phenomena with the growth of biological populations, the compilation of various projects for improving "social mechanisms" following the model of technical and cybernetic system (so-called "social engineering") and so forth are made out to be models of a "scientific approach."

Studies of society of this sort abound in laws of physics, theorems and mathematical formulae, the principles of complementarity, relativity, probability, "indices of conformism," and "coefficients of egotism." [paragraph continues]

How can we fail to recall here Lenin's criticism of Bogdanov and others for "disguising" the conclusions reached by Marxism regarding the development of social phenomena in "the garb of biological and energy terminology." "There is nothing easier," Lenin write, "than sticking an 'energy' or 'biologico-sociological' label on phenomena like crises, revolutions, the struggles of the classes and so forth, but neither is there anything more futile, scholastic and lifeless than that occupation" (ibid p 345).

It must obviously be borne in mind that the "current" from natural science to sociology is live only when full account is taken of the specific features, super-complexity and dynamic nature of social system interconnections and that the methods of quantitative measurement and formalization in the social sciences are designed merely to supplement qualitative, thorough analysis and not to replace it.

For Lenin there were no "macro"- and "micro"-social studies divorced from each other. He made a study of the economic situation of, for instance, the peasantry of a particular province or oblast against the background of the overall picture of the state of all Russian society at a given historical moment, and the latter was placed in the complex network of world-historical ties and relations.

In just the same way, for Lenin there could be no isolated study of spheres or institutions of social life. Industry and agriculture, material and spiritual production, economics and politics, science and technology, literature and art, education and ideology, labor and daily routine--all this was thought out profoundly and comprehensively in sociological terms by Lenin at each given historical moment and was linked with the party's strategic tasks and the fierce struggle of the era's contradictions. Like Marx, he knew how to look beyond society's "economic skeleton" and see all its living flesh and blood with the practical manifestation of class antagonisms, with the political superstructure, with the prevailing ideas, aspects of daily life, right down to family relations. All this was within the field of Lenin's close attention. Nothing of significance in the social whirlpool of events escaped his totally unblinking gaze.

3.

Engels once remarked that he and Marx had been obliged through certain circumstances to focus attention predominately on one aspect of the matter, emphasizing the dependence of the phenomena of the superstructure on its basis, although there is also a reverse influence (see K. Marx and F. Engels. Works, Vol 39, p 82, 84). Lenin entered the historical arena at precisely the moment when the opportunity had arisen to strengthen this "reverse influence" on the course of history--the influence of the progressive revolutionary ideology which had taken hold of the working masses, the influence of proletarian policy embodied in the activity of the party of the working class, struggling consistently and purposefully for its interests and the establishment of its dictatorship.

Lenin's greatness lies in the fact that he was aware of this opportunity and promoted its implementation to the maximum, showing the whole world what gigantic revolutionary-transforming forces are contained in the so-called "subjective factor"--in the collective mind and will of the working people united, cemented by the party of scientific communism, and what a mighty accelerator of history this factor is. [paragraph continues]

Having accomplished the revolution, the Russian working masses confirmed in practice the profound correctness of Marx' idea that "together with the well-founded nature of historical action, the volume of the mass whose work it is will consequently also grow" (ibid Vol 2 p 90). Lenin believed that these words "express one of the underlying and most important propositions of... the theory of the philosophy of history" (Vol 2 p 539). This idea imbued and inspired the fundamental aspects of Leninism: the teaching on the party of the working class, the revolutionary situation and conditions for the seizure of power, the dictatorship of the proletariat, socialist democracy and the working people's involvement in running the state, the cultural revolution....

For Lenin the people did not represent an abstract concept, an abstract category in a theoretical scheme. The people, the people's opinion, the people's organization, the introduction of scientific theory to the proletarian movement, the enlightenment of the working people, the link with the masses, reliance on the masses, the constant study of the masses' interests and requirements, the slightest fluctuations and discords in their mood and their revolutionary activeness, in the "music of revolution" (in the words of A. Blok)--that is what Lenin lived and breathed by.

How did Lenin study the masses' position, opinions, and moods? There were various means for this: the study of statistics, various reports and documents, newspapers and journals of various orientations, letters from working people to the press, the most important events of the country's political and economic life, the working people's demonstrations and their demands, talks with representatives of all strata of the population, debates, meetings and assemblies, demonstrations and strikes--all this gave abundant food for thought, for analyzing the correlation of class forces, determining the working class' tasks and elaborating the party's strategy and tactics at each given moment.

Lenin also turned to questionnaire polls --in order to reveal clearly and graphically the majority's opinion on a particular topic. This was the case, for instance, in February 1905, before the third congress. Lenin at the time prepared a detailed questionnaire to consider, take into account and discuss in detail "the directions and opinions of as great a number as possible of the comrades who had worked in Russia" and to use "the collective experience of the mass of comrades" to rework the party rules and compile the congress resolution (see Vol 9 p 290). This was the case in December 1917 when Lenin, at the conference of delegates of the all-army congress on the army's demobilization, suggested to those present that they fill in questionnaires to determine whether the army was capable of resisting the German offensive. The delegates replied unanimously to this question: the army was unable to fight. The complete questionnaires were sent to the Soviet of People's Commissars and confirmed the correctness of Lenin's opinion on the need to conclude the Brest peace.

The working class' interests and aspirations, which ultimately coincide with the interests of all the country's working masses, were for Lenin the main guideline in resolving political and economic issues. These interests and aspirations determined the activity of the party and socialist state from the very first days of soviet power, which was also reflected in the content of Lenin's decrees on peace, land, and the nationalization of banks and industrial enterprises.

Accordingly the working person and the creation of conditions for his all-round spiritual and physical development are what is the "focus" and goal of the development of socialism's social system and consequently of social science, which studies this system. It is to this end that all sphere "work under socialism--the economy and culture, education and ideology, and politics--and the study of man in the interlacing of his social relations becomes the central problem of the comprehensive sociological study of socialist society. Both the practice of the new society and social cognition are geared to the supreme goal of insuring "the TOTAL welfare and free ALL-ROUND development of ALL members of society" (Vol 6 p 232).

Consistently implementing this goal at all stages of socialist building, the Communist Party is creatively developing Marxist teaching on society and is subjecting the social organism to all-round comprehensive study for its improvement and the scientific control of its processes. The CPSU proceeds from Lenin's idea that "living, creative socialism is the creation of the people's masses themselves" (Vol 35 p 57) and that the initiatives, energy, and political and labor creativity of the people's masses contain the source and guarantee of all our achievements, present and future.

As the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's Birth" notes, the enduring significance of Leninism consists in the fact that it expresses profoundly and precisely the interests of the working class and all working people and the requirements of world social progress, makes it possible to elaborate correct replies to the most burning, vital questions of the present day, teaches the bold, creative solution of urgent problems, and arms us with a scientific understanding of the prospects of social development.

OBKOM, GORKOM PLENUMS, PERSONNEL CHANGES IN KHZAKHSTAN

ID080755 [Editorial Report ID] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 March 1980 carries 2 KAZTAG reports on obkom plenums on page 2. The Dzhambul'skiy Obkom plenum discussed the course of fulfillment of 1980 socialist pledges, the paper says. The plenum, addressed by obkom First Secretary Kh. Sh. Bekturganov, "elected A.P. Korotkov as Kazakhstan CP Obkom second secretary and released A.F. Shalov from this post in connection with his transfer to other work." The second report covers a Kokchetav'skiy Obkom plenum to discuss the further development of social livestock raising. The plenum was addressed by obkom First Secretary O.S. Kuanyshev, the report says.

The same paper for 13 March carries on page 3 a KAZTAG report on a Pavlodar'skiy Obkom plenum to discuss construction work at the Ekibastuz Fuel and energy complex, the report being delivered by obkom First Secretary B.V. Isayev. "The plenum was addressed by V.A. Kozhevnikov, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification," the paper says.

On 16 March the paper carries on page 2 a KAZTAG report on a Guryev'skiy Obkom plenum at which the main speaker was obkom First Secretary U.K. Kushekov. The plenum reportedly discussed work to be done to further develop sheep-farming.

The same paper for 19 March carries on page 2 a KAZTAG report on a Karagandinskii Obkom plenum which, the paper says, discussed the further improvement of work at coal industry enterprises. The main speaker was obkom First Secretary A.G. Korkin. The same page carries a KAZTAG report on an 18 March Alma-Ata Gorkom plenum. The report says that Gorkom First Secretary T.G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov addressed the plenum on the topic for discussion: Work on the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

III. 8 Apr 80

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

S 1

CONFERENCE ON PRICE SETTING OPENS 7 APRIL IN MOSCOW

LD071446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] An all-union conference on questions of price setting opened in the Columns Hall in the House of the Unions in Moscow today. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Kiselev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers; heads of industrial enterprises; scientists and economists are taking part in the proceedings. In the system of measures aimed at improving planning and increasing the efficiency of social production great significance is given to perfecting wholesale prices.

Not only scientific-technological progress, but also improvement of quality of output and expansion of production of consumer goods depend on timely and correct solutions to the questions of price setting. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices, delivered a report at the conference.

Participants in the conference will analyze the work being carried out concerning questions of price setting in the national economy and will draw up ways to perfect it.

WHOLESALE PRICES TO RISE; RETAIL PRICES UNAFFECTED

LD071752 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Summary] An all-union conference on price setting opened in Moscow today. Our correspondent (Dmitriy Barchukov) has interviewed Andrey Timofeyevich Kuznetsov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices: [begin recording]

The conference will examine the most important problems of the further increase in the active part played by prices in the economic system of socialism, as well as in raising efficiency, in increasing the volume of production, in improving the quality of products in general and consumer goods in particular, as well as in improving and extending the variety of consumer goods. It is necessary that wholesale prices should more clearly reflect the justified cost of production, that they should stimulate a comprehensive and rational use of raw materials and promote the development of new technology. Conditions of production are constantly changing; for instance coal and ores have to be mined these days in more complex conditions, timber has to be obtained in the eastern and northern areas of the country, and these factors lead to increased cost. At the same time the technical progress in the processing industries has led to a considerable reduction in the cost of industrial output and to increased profitability. Yet, our wholesale prices for raw materials and finished products have not been reviewed since 1967, i.e., for 13 years. Therefore, new wholesale prices will be introduced in view of the new industrial circumstances.

At the same time it must be stressed that the improvement in the structure of the wholesale prices is being implemented in such a way that the retail prices will not in any way be affected. This means that the population will continue to buy goods in shops at the same prices. I repeat, the retail prices now in force will remain the same, though the wholesale prices will be reviewed. [end recording]

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON ENERGY SAVING

LD041511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The party Central Committee has examined the question of the work of the Pavlodarskaya Oblast Party Organization in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on saving fuel and energy resources at enterprises and construction sites.

The resolution adopted notes that the Pavlodarskaya Oblast Party Organization, in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee resolutions and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions on the accelerated buildup of the country's fuel and energy resources and the intensification of the struggle for their economical expenditure, has begun to pay more attention to questions connected with solving this important national economic task.

The obkom, gorkoms and raykoms have somewhat improved organizational and political educational work in developing the working people's creative initiative and socialist competition for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the set plans and the all-round saving of material and energy resources. Since the start of the 5-year plan coal extraction and the generation of electricity have increased in the oblast and targets for fuel and electricity saving have been overfulfilled.

At the same time the resolution notes that the work which the Pavlodarskaya Oblast party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations have carried out still does not accord with the tasks defined by the CPSU Central Committee resolution on meeting the national economy's growing fuel and energy requirements.

The obkom and the Pavlodar, Yermak and Ekibastuz gorkoms are only slowly restructuring their activity in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum on consolidating discipline in all sectors of work and are failing to exercise the necessary control and make strict demands of the economic leaders for meeting the plan indicators for the extraction, generation and saving of fuel and energy, the smooth, trouble-free operation of enterprises, and the fuller and more efficient utilization of existing capacities. Large losses of electricity were allowed last year at the Yermak ferroalloy plant, the Ekibastuzugol Association and a number of others. Many of the oblast's enterprises and organizations do not keep stock of fuel expenditure and make unsatisfactory use of secondary energy resources. Thriftlessness in the expenditure of petroleum products occurs in some sovkhoses and kolхозes.

The obkom, gorkoms and raykoms have still not reached the point where work to rationally utilize fuel and energy is of a mass nature and becomes the daily concern of every party, trade union and Komsomol organization, the local soviets and people's deputies, and every labor collective. A number of party committees are not activating the party organization's energy saving work sufficiently. These questions are discussed only rarely at party and workers meetings and permanent production conferences.

In political education work the oblast, city and rayon newspapers and radio and television broadcasts still do not always reveal in a comprehensible way the nationwide significance of the struggle to save energy resources and are unconvincing in showing that the successful solution of this very important task depends on the active participation of every collective and every working person.

The resolution draws attention to the fact that the leaders of the USSR Ministry of the Coal industry, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, and the local economic, party and soviet organs are failing to meet the deadlines for the development of the Ekibastuz coal basin or to insure it is comprehensive, have allowed a lag in commissioning capacities for electricity generation, housing and sociocultural and consumer service projects and are failing to pay proper attention to the working people's creation of the necessary conditions in production and daily life.

The CPSU Central Committee has obliged the Pavlodarskiy Kazakhstan CP Okbom to be guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches on fuel and energy problems and to elaborate and implement additional steps of fundamentally improve organizational and political work aimed at the accelerated buildup of coal extraction, the production of petroleum products and the generation of electricity and thermal energy, and at the rational utilization of these resources at the oblast's enterprises, construction sites and organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee stresses in particular that the implementation of the party's course of energy saving in all links of industrial and agricultural production, construction, transport and municipal services is a very important economic policy task for all party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations. It is essential to organize among the working people a truly mass movement for thrift, and to enhance the significance of these questions in assessing economic activity, summing up competition results, and giving moral and material incentives to the labor collectives, workers and employees.

The Pavlodarskiy Okbom and gorkoms and raykoms have been asked to make their organizational and educational work more specific and persistent, to toughen their control over the unconditional fulfillment of party and government decisions on increasing the saving of fuel and energy resources, and to react more keenly to cases of thriftlessness in expending, shipping and storing these resources. They must strive to insure that specific measures are elaborated and consistently implemented for every enterprise, construction site and organization to improve manufacturing processes and introduce economical power equipment, new structures and progressive materials insuring a considerable improvement in the end results in reducing unit expenditure of all types of energy in production output.

The CPSU Central Committee has instructed the leaders of the Pavlodarskaya Oblast coal and energy enterprises to insure the unconditional fulfillment of the 1980 plan targets for coal extraction and the generation of electric and thermal energy, the fuller use of existing capacities, the elimination of unproductive equipment idle time, the maximum recovery of fuel from deposits, and the improvement of its quality, and the reduction of railroad rolling stock idle time.

The attention of the Pavlodarskiy Okbom and the gorkoms and raykoms has been drawn to the need to step up work with the primary party organization and party groups and to enhance their role and responsibility for implementing fuel and energy saving measures. It has been recommended that the activity of the commissions for monitoring the expenditure of energy resources be galvanized, that public organizations and people's control workers be enlisted more extensively in this work and that the state of affairs be reviewed regularly at party and workers meetings. All means of propaganda and mass political work must be guided more actively to educate working people in a spirit of thrifty expenditure of fuel, electricity and thermal energy at every workplace and in daily life, exemplary discipline and high degree of responsibility for the matter in hand. The standard visual agitation and the effectiveness of press, radio and television features on these issues must be improved.

The CPSU Central Committee especially drew the attention of economic leaders to the fuller enlistment in production of secondary energy resources—one of the most important and cheapest sources for supplementing the country's fuel and energy balance. It has been suggested that ministry and enterprise leaders take the necessary steps for the speedier and fuller utilization of this effective reserve. [paragraph continues]

Specific targets must be set for each enterprise to cover to a considerable extent its requirements for heat and electricity by means of its own resources, using the positive experience accumulated in this matter at a number of enterprises in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry and some other sectors.

The CPSU Central Committee has demanded that the collegiums of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, and Comrade Ministers Neforozhniy and Bratchenko personally step up the attention paid to developing the Ekibastuz fuel and energy complex and take the necessary steps for the timely commissioning of power stations, power lines, new coal pits, and housing and cultural and consumer service establishments, and strengthened construction and installation organizations. The creation first of the necessary housing, cultural and consumer conditions for construction workers must be regarded as the priority task for the leaders of ministries, the Ekibastuzgol Association, the Ekibastuzenergostroy Trust and the local party and soviet organs.

The CPSU Central Committee has instructed the union republic Communist Party central committee and councils of ministers, the kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and the ispolkoms of the soviet of people's deputies to examine the course of the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on saving energy resources and supplying the national economy with fuel and of organizational and technical measures elaborated locally on these issues and to take additional steps to implement them. The efforts of the party, soviet and economic organs must already be focused on the implementation of a complex of measures to prepare enterprises and organizations in industry, construction, transport, and municipal and consumer services for steady work in the 1980-1981 fall and winter period. It is important to create in good time the necessary stocks of fuel and raw and other materials and to complete repair and other necessary work in good time.

POSSIBLE OFFSHORE OIL DEPOSIT IN AZERBAIJAN SSR NOTED

LD041351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 80 p 6 LD

[Correspondent L. Tairov report: "Fountain From the Seabed"]

[Text] Banka Livanova (Azerbaijan SSR), 27 March--A mud volcano has erupted here.

People who witnessed the event from the ferry Sovetskiy Kazakhstan report that a tall column of mud with fragments of rock thrown up from the seabed suddenly rose above the Caspian. An expedition of the Azerbaijan Geology Institute will go to the scene of the eruption. It is known that such volcanoes are concomitant with the presence of oil.

LOCAL PAPER VIEWS PROBLEMS, SHORTCOMINGS IN OIL, GAS EXTRACTION

LDO80949 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 15 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[E. Dosmamedov "Economic Review": "Speed and Quality Needed in Drilling Operations"]

[Text] In connection with the rapid increase in the country's economic potential the problem of the fuel and energy complex's increasing preferential development is becoming increasingly acute. This was the subject of a particularly concerned discussion at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum. The plenum decisions and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's plenum speech set oil and gas extraction organizations crucial and still tasks. In this connection, the efficiency of drilling operations must be increased and the exploration and prospecting front must be expanded, particularly for natural gas.

How are these tasks being tackled in Turkmenia? In recent years a great deal has been done in the republic. The All-Union Turkmenazprom Industrial Association alone is drilling in 31 areas. In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan they began prospecting 22 structures and discovered 8 gasfields. The volume of drilling operations has increased considerably compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The prospecting of the vast Davletabad structure, where the Turkmenian Geological Administration forecasts large gas reserves, is proceeding rapidly. Some Turkmenneft Association collectives have achieved good indicators.

But for all that, it has to be said that there are many planned targets which fuel industry workers have failed to achieve. They failed to achieve the target for oil extraction and increase of gas reserves for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan. They have allowed themselves to fall substantially behind directive figures. One of the main causes of the weakness of the hydrocarbon raw-materials base and of the slow commissioning of deposits is the inadequate efficiency of drilling operations. For the republic as a whole the drilling plan for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan was only 90.7 percent fulfilled and there was a 250,000-meter shortfall in the total number of meters drilled. Only one of the Turkmenneft Association's five drilling collectives--that of the Kuidzhik Administration--achieved its target for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan and last year it also fell behind. Mineral prospectors from the All-Union Turkmenazprom Industrial Association worked erratically. Not one of its five administrations achieved the necessary indicators in any of the various drilling operations and three of them failed altogether to fulfill their plans.

The fact that productive time in drilling operations is getting less every year and that production costs are increasing, and what is more, without a corresponding increase in output, also cannot fail to be a cause of concern. Whereas in 1976 productive time in operational drilling was 78 percent of the total, in 1971 it was a mere 71 percent. This indicator is even lower for test drilling--66 percent. The main causes of the trouble are delay for so-called "organizational reasons," breakdowns and complications, stoppages for repairs and the slow rate at which wells are brought in. This has been spoken and written about repeatedly but the situation is as bad as ever.

Suffice it to say that in the Chelekenmorneftegazprom Association alone delays account for 44 percent of calendar time, that is, on almost one-half of working days drilling does not take place. They spend 5-6 times more than the standard amount of time spent in other associations on the repair of production equipment and electrical equipment. Twice as much time as used to be the case is now spent remedying breakdowns; the number of wells destined to be closed as unsuitable for exploitation is not decreasing.

As you can see, the results are not very encouraging and are chiefly due to the satisfactory organization of drilling operations: poor engineering preparations for production, interruptions in the supply of materials, violations of labor and technological discipline and the absence of a demanding attitude toward executants. Economic leaders, secretaries of primary party organizations and communists in associations have a lot to answer for--paying insufficient attention to the problems listed, errors in the management of socialist competition and the inept use of incentives for highly productive work.

Every collective has enormous reserves which have still to be tapped. It has good and useful experience which, as a rule, is not disseminated or propagandized. In one and the same administration there can be sharp differences between average indicators and the results of the work of leading competition workers. Thus, in the Turkmenneft Association the top teams' indicators are 60 percent higher than the average, while in Chelekenmorneftegazprom the figure is 130 percent. We must, it seems, pull the laggard collectives up to the level of leading workers, organize efficient competition using the Rostov workers' method and teach people how to work with love, conscientiously and with maximum efficiency. But this is not being done. And if here and there party organizations do make attempts in this regard, what has been planned is later poorly implemented. There are many examples of this. The decisions of the Chelekenmorneftegazprom Association's Party Committee on tightening discipline, reducing the number of hold-ups and observing technological regimes and drilling regulations are not being implemented. Owing to frequent violations of the technology for the preparation of flushing fluids, failure to supply reagents and fuel and lubricants to offshore drilling rigs, and infrequent overhauls the association has a high breakdown rate, the time it takes to resume normal working after a breakdown is increasing, equipment is constantly being put out of commission and, as a result, the prospecting of the Caspian regions offshore mineral deposits is extremely inefficient.

The Turkmenneft and Turkmengazprom associations are extremely slow in introducing Almetevsk drilling foreman D. Nuritdinov's initiative "oilwells on stream." Competition between workers in allied sectors employed in a common technological cycle and on mutual contracts is not developing as it should be. Where such contracts have been entered into and signed, work is disrupted owing to teams being poorly supplied, and also because they are frequently diverted to work of secondary importance.

One cannot fail to notice the unsatisfactory engineering preparations for drilling production in a number of Turkmengazprom administrations. Teams are having serious difficulties because of the shortage of tools, materials and piping. Foremen are forced to spend most of their time trying to obtain them, although the administration has bodies for supplying replacements and production supply bases. But, despite their large staffs, these subunits at times work poorly. Their staffs are poorly-qualified and there are cases of downright negligence and lack of administrative abilities.

It seems that, in addition to improving the drilling leadership's style and methods, greater concern must be shown for forming collectives, stabilizing them and creating the conditions necessary for people's work to be highly productive. The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On Further Tightening Up Labor Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy" also makes this demand. Here also there are considerable reserves. Cadre turnover is high in oil and gas extraction associations' subunits: In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan it averaged 30 percent. The number of discipline violations is not decreasing and there is a lot of absenteeism. Services clearly still do not have their full complement of highly-skilled specialists at both the lower and intermediate administrative level. The Turkmengazprom Association is more than 100 engineers and technicians below full strength. In the meantime, as a result of inept drilling and poor knowledge of, and failure to observe, the elementary requirements of technical procedure there were 19 breakdowns there last year.

One of the reasons for cadre turnover and slack discipline among drilling workers is inadequate educational work with people. In addition, housing and social and cultural facilities are not being commissioned on schedule. During the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan oil and gas industry workers have taken delivery of some 15,600 square meters of housing space less than the amount stipulated in the plan. The Turkmenian Ministry of Construction and the Turkmenneftegazstroy Association fulfilled the 1979 housing plan by a mere 57 percent. This situation cannot be tolerated any longer.

Turkmenian Gosstrib organizations and scientific research institutes must make their contribution to increasing the efficiency of drilling operations in the republic. Resources are still being supplied to drilling workers in dribs and drabs and not in full measure. Particularly great difficulties are arising in connection with the under-delivery of drill pipes, tools, cement and so on. The Turkmenneft Association, for example, is getting 50, or at best 100 tons a year of piping compared with the 500 tons it orders.

The volume of research in the sphere of deep drilling, is also grossly inadequate. The drilling of the first deep wells in Shatlyk and at other structures was complicated for this reason. At the same time, in 1980 the republic's mineral prospectors face still tasks and they badly need scientists' help. Some 432,000 meters of rock must be drilled and 216 wells must be built--a substantial increase on last year's target. Moreover, those targets must be achieved without increasing the number of drilling and derrick-installation teams. Only by maximizing production efficiency and intensifying drilling operations can success be achieved.

By increasing preferential provision of test areas with ancillary facilities, rational planning and management of prospecting operations, tightening up engineering supervision of how work is progressing and tapping internal reserves labor collectives will be able to cope with the plans of the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

KOSYGIN VISITS USSR MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

LD041532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today visited the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, where he acquainted himself with the results of state testing of varieties of agricultural crops in 1979.

On a state scale this important work was started by the decision of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the RSFSR signed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. It stressed that organization of seed rearing in the republic is a task of primary importance for people's commissars for agriculture. Great work in this sphere is being carried out in recent years, particularly following the adoption of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on measures for further improvements in the selection and seed rearing for grain, oil-bearing crops and grasses.

Managers and specialists of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, scientists and selection experts spoke about the results of work aimed at the introduction of high-yielding agricultural crops as well as urgent problems which have to be solved with the aim of raising the efficiency of selection work, and the more rapid introduction of new high yielding types and hybrids into production, as well as the specialization and concentration of seed breeding and its transfer to an industrial basis.

Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin expressed the conviction that selection experts and all agricultural specialists will multiply their efforts directed at a comprehensive increase in agricultural production and the improving of its quality.

Taking part in the talks were Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Mesyats and Vasiliyev, ministers of the USSR; and Yezhevskiy, chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES MEETING ON FEED PROCUREMENT

LD042244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Questions concerning the consolidation of the feed base for animal breeding and the further intensification of feed production were discussed today at a conference of a party economic aktiv of agricultural workers in the Leningradskaya Oblast.

The volume of domestically produced feed is to be brought up to 800,000 tons of feed units, that is, it is to exceed the level achieved last year by not less than 30 percent. At present, in the oblast farms more than 130 specialized economic subunits for the production of feed are being formed.

Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom, spoke at the aktiv conference.

DELAYS IN REPAIRS OF MACHINERY REPORTED

LD041918 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] has discussed questions connected with the supplies of spring sowing freight to the country's sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

Yezhevskiy, the chairman of Goskomselkhoztekhnika, has reported that in the country as a whole 93 percent of the tractors have been prepared for field work. Repair work on seed drills, cultivators and plows is generally proceeding well. At the same time, because of a lack of individual spares, thousands of K-700 tractors cannot start operating. In Kazakhstan many DT-75-M's are standing idle. There are insufficient parts for the repair of trucks and trailers. Comrade Yezhevskiy pointed to the need to speed up the repair of feed harvesting equipment. The committee named the culprits guilty of holding up the spare parts: the Leningrad Kirovskiy Zavod and Krasnyy Treugolnik associations, the Yaroslavl Avtodizel Association and the Altay motor works. Enterprises of Atbasar, Pavlodar, Karaganda and Dzhambul are holding up the supply of harrows. Fuel for trucks and tractors is arriving with great delay at some farms in Kazakhstan, the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Belorussia. The state committee also examined the preparation of combines, harvesters and other harvesting machines.

TADZHIKISTAN PLENUM DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

LD041105 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 25 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report on Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The scheduled 17th Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Plenum was held in Dushanbe 24 March.

Obkom, gorkom and raykom first secretaries, oblispolkom, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, leaders of republic ministries and departments not on the Central Committee, leaders of oblast agricultural organizations, executives of the apparatuses of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the Tadzhik SSR Gosplan and People's Control Committee, the Tadzhik Trade Union Council and the Tadzhikistan Komsomol Central Committee, chairmen of republic trade union committees, secretaries of the primary party organizations of republic ministries and departments and press workers were invited to participate in the work of the plenum.

The following questions were on the plenum agenda:

1. On the work of the Tadzhik SSR Ministry of Agriculture, the main administration for irrigation and sovkhoz construction in the Tadzhik SSR and the Tadzhik SSR State Committee for the Provision of Production Equipment for Agriculture in raising agricultural production efficiency and work quality in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum.
2. On measures to increase production and improve the quality of feed and to strengthen the production and material-technical base of feed production in 1980-1985 and grain production in 1980.

Reports on the first question were delivered by the following comrades: M. Zairov, republic minister of agriculture; A. Kasimov, chief of the Tadzhik SSR Main Administration for Water Resources Construction, and A. M. Babayev, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR State Committee for the Provision of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

The following spoke in the debate on the reports: G. Pallayev, first secretary of Kurgan-Tyubinskiy obkom; B. Akhmadaliyev, chairman of Leninabadskiy Oblispolkom; A. B. Khisamutdinov, first secretary of Kulyabskiy Obkom; A. I. Babayev, first secretary of Gorno-Badakhshanskiy Obkom, R. Gafurov, Tadzhik SSR minister of rural construction; S. Khafizov, first secretary of Leninskiy Raykom, Hero of Socialist Labor M. Makhmadaliyev, chairman of the Lenin Kolkhoz in Voseyskiy Rayon; M. S. Tabarov, first secretary of Tursunzade Gorkom, and Hero of Socialist Labor A. Khadzhimuratov, team leader of the "40 let Tadzhikistana" Sovkhoz in Zafarobodskiy Rayon.

D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, made an important speech at the plenum.

The report on the second item on the plenum agenda was delivered by M. B. Babayev, secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee.

The plenum adopted corresponding resolutions on the questions discussed.

The plenum also considered organizational questions. The plenum elected Yu. A. Shakarimov, first secretary of Dushanbe Gorkom, as a candidate member of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Bureau, releasing U.G. Usmanov from those duties in connection with his appointment as the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers permanent representative at the USSR Council of Ministers. The plenum released Kh. Masredinov from his duties as chief of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Water Resources and Rural Construction Department in connection with his reassignment to other work.

M. Bakhredtdinov was confirmed as editor of the republic newspaper SOVET TOZHIKISTONI. Kh. Sadykov was released from this post in connection with his retirement.

A. P. Romanovskiy and N. G. Nedelkin, executives of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the plenum.

With this the plenum concluded its work.

PROBLEMS OF GRAIN TRANSPORTATION EXAMINED

LD042040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0908 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Alarm signal: The failure of the railroads to achieve precise operations, and particularly their failure to provide closed railroad cars in time for loading grain, has created a serious problem in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast in the preparation of the material-technical base of elevators and grain reception points for the new season. Our freelance correspondent, (Ivan Vatin), reports from Petropavlovsk: [Begin recording]

[Vatin] This problem was felt last year, which was an especially tough one. It had repercussions for both grain suppliers and consumers. In the middle were the railroad cars and it is still going on now. It is already time to prepare the material-technical base for reception of the 1980 harvest, but work is being held up because of the failure to proceed in a planned way with unloading grain for the consumers. There are not enough closed railroad cars. The availability of these does not meet the possibilities for unloading grain or with consumers plans and orders. Hence, the paradox: On the one hand a great need for grain in a number of areas around the country and on the other, stockpiling of this grain at unloading points. How is this problem seen and what attempts are being made to solve it? That is the question I asked Petr Nikolayevich Demyanenko, chief of the oblast production directorate for grain products, and Gennadiy Aleksandrovich Krivonogov, chief of the Petropavlovsk section of the south Urals railway. Petr Nikolayevich, has the question of dispatching from elevators and reception points become something of a problem?

[Demyanenko] Indeed, the question of dispatching grain is a tricky one. In this matter things are being made difficult for us by the railroad workers. Our grain is awaited at processing enterprises but the railroad never gives us enough cars, loading about 50 cars per day. At the same time, every day we receive from all points along the line 30 or 40 cars. So the backlog builds up daily. This is causing serious delays in preparing the material-technical base for reception of the 1980 harvest.

And this is causing alarm at every collective, enterprise and the entire oblast directorate for grain products, over the fate of this year's harvest when it is time for it to be received.

[(Vatin)] Gennadiy Aleksandrovich, the problem we are talking about is of course one that is well known to all, and I presume the collective of the railroad section is trying to resolve it?

[(Krivonogov)] Yes, of course. The question of fulfilling grain loading plans is a special one, the No 1 question for our section. We have therefore adopted certain measures in order to increase the rate of grain loading. Unfortunately, the measures we have adopted have turned out to be inadequate. In January the grain loading plan was fulfilled only to 62.4 percent.

[(Vatin)] Gennadiy Aleksandrovich, there are apparently some special reasons for this?

[(Krivonogov)] The Ministry of Railways devised a special plan for providing those railroads which offload it. Part of the covered railroad cars for the virgin lands section and for our section of the railroad should come from the east of the country, while the bulk of covered rolling stock should come from the central areas of the RSFSR. In January we loaded 1,100 closed cars with grain for the west of the country, yet we received virtually no cars in return. So the job comes down to insuring that once cars are unloaded they are returned to the area of loading. Only if this condition is fulfilled will it be possible to insure fulfillment of grain loading plans.

[(Vatin)] And another point Gennadiy Aleksandrovich: You have, of course, brought this to the attention of the USSR Ministry of the Railways. What reply did you receive?

[(Krivonogov)] At sectional conferences which the Ministry of Railways holds we see that the ministry monitors those railroads involved in off-loading grain, but it seems that on these railroads matters are sometimes such that not all closed cars find their way, after being unloaded, to a route from which they can be sent back to the Urals and Kazakhstan. It is for this reason--that not all closed cars return to the loading areas--that the fulfillment of grain loading plans is made more difficult. [end recording]

We hope that in a future program we will be able to report the measures adopted by the Ministry of Railroads with a view to improving supplies of wagons to Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. After all, time waits for no man.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY AIDE DISCUSSES WINTERING OF CATTLE

LDO71856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] At our correspondent's request, Tengiz Grigoryevich Dzhaparidze, first deputy head of the Main Administration for Cattle Breeding of the USSR Agriculture Ministry, comments on the preliminary results of the wintering of cattle on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhoses. [begin recording]

[Dzhaparidze] At present the country's cattle breeders have entered the final and most responsible stage of the wintering of cattle. At the start of wintering we had a larger stock of all kinds of agricultural animals than last year.

[Question] According to my information, we have the largest number of cows and horned cattle in the world.

[Answer] Yes, we have a considerably greater number of cows. The number of pigs and sheep in our country is approximately the same as last year. The number of poultry has increased sharply--by more than 40 million.

In our country there are over 80,000 feed preparation and compound feed plants which have provided, and continue to provide, a more rational preparation of feed to maintain, or increase in a number of the country's oblasts and republics, the animals' productivity. The average weight of cattle sold to the state in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, and the republics of Estonia and Turkmenia increased over the corresponding period last year. In nine of the union republics the average live weight of pigs has increased.

[Question] Throughout the country as a whole?

[Answer] It can be noted that these indices are on the same level as last year.

[Question] That is despite the fact that the wintering of cattle, as you say, has been very difficult; due to last summer's drought less fodder was laid in than planned.

[Answer] Definitely. That factor, among others, played a part in this. However, intensive work by our cattle breeders to find reserves of fodder resources and to prepare for and solve rationally the task of giving only prepared feed to the animals insured that these fodder resources were used rationally. At the end of the first quarter farms throughout the country had sold the same quantity of meat to the state as last year and practically the same quantity of milk.

Average daily milk yields per cow were greater than last year in Estonia, Kirgizia, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Latvia. In the RSFSR higher milk yields per cow were obtained in Vologodskaya, Leningradskaya and Tomskaya oblasts, the Kabadrino-Balkarskaya ASSR, Kostromskaya Oblast and a number of other oblasts. This year is the final year of the 10th 5-year period. The cattle wintering this year has enabled us to create a good basis for the successful development of cattle breeding in this and subsequent years. [end recording]

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY KRAY PLANTING SEASON--The planting season has begun in Primorskiy Kray with more and more farms joining the planting campaign. Early grain crops are being planted by Ussuryskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Pogranichnyy, Khankayskiy, Mikhaylovskiy and Khorolskiy rayons. By 3 April the kray had already planted early grain crops on 8,097 hectares against this year's target of planting 202,696 hectares of grain crops. So far the kray has repaired 92 percent of all tractors, 98 percent of all plows, 97 percent of all planters, 98 percent of all cultivators, 87 percent of all potato planters, 85 percent of all sprinkler installations and 67 percent of all combines. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 4 Apr 80 OW]

ARMY PAPER CARRIES OBITUARY OF GENERAL TEREKHOV

LD311207 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Obituary of D.P. Terekhov]

[Excerpts] Maj Gen Dmitriy Pavlovich Terekhov, Justice Branch, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court Collegium for Military Cases, has died after a long and serious illness.

We have lost a prominent worker in military justice organs and a faithful son of the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1943.

D.P. Terekhov was born in Moscow in 1920, in a teacher's family.

In 1961 the USSR Supreme Soviet elected D.P. Terekhov a member of the USSR Supreme Court and approved him as deputy chairman of the Collegium for Military Cases.

[Signed] M.P. Georgadze, N.I. Avinkin, L.N. Smirnov, R.A. Rudenko, V.I. Terebilov, A.A. Yepishev, V.I. Gladyshev, P.I. Sabayev, A.F. Gorkin, S.I. Gusev, A.M. Rekunkov, Ye.A. Smolentsev, G.V. Sredin, G.I. Bushuyev, A.G. Gornyy, S.S. Maksimov, V.N. Dutov, A.F. Volkov, V.G. Novikov, V.S. Parfenov, N.K. Fedotkin, Yu.D. Kozlov, G.I. Lysenko, M.A. Marov, A.D. Tarasov, N.G. Smirnov.

DEFENSE MINISTRY INSPECTOR KILLED IN EXECUTION OF DUTIES

LDO30937 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed obituary of Col Yu.N. Lebedev]

[Text] His combat friends and comrades announce with deep sorrow the premature death in the execution of his duties of Col Yuriy Nikolayevich Lebedev, senior inspector of the USSR Defense Ministry's Main Inspectorate, and express their condolences to the relatives and friends of the deceased.

ACTIVITIES OF DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTERS REPORTED

LDO41357 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 27 March 1980 publishes on page 2, under the headline "Initiators' Responsibility," a 350-word undated correspondent's report which states that "the Ground Forces Military Council has examined the question of the course of the fulfillment of socialist pledges by the personnel of the four times order-bearing guards motorized rifle regiment which acted as the initiator of competition in the Ground Forces." Having noted that the discussion revealed that the regiment still has "considerable unused reserves," the report concludes:

"The results of the discussion, which passed in an atmosphere of high exactingness, were summed up by Army General I. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister."

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 March 1980 publishes on page 3 under the headline "Billeting Service Workers' Conference" a 200-word undated correspondent's report on a conference of billeting service chiefs held in the USSR Defense Ministry Main Billeting and Maintenance Directorate. Noting that the report was delivered by Eng Lt Gen A. Fedorov, chief of the directorate, the report concludes:

"Eng Col Gen N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops, spoke at the conference."